THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXII, No. 5 New York, August 2, 1919 Whole Number 1528

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE PACKERS AT THE BAR OF PUBLIC OPINION

MR. ARMOUR'S DOUBT whether "it will ever be possible for the packers on account of the very nature of their business to really become popular with the public," finds a certain amount of confirmation in the general tone of press comment on the Federal Trade Commission's report on the packing industry. If the press represent public feeling in this matter, the people do not seem to be worrying over the precise percentage of profits made by Mr. Armour and Mr. Swift and Mr. Wilson and the rest, nor are they so deeply concerned lest these gentlemen branch out too widely into the grocery business. What they do ask is: Are the packers profiteering; are they keeping up the prices of meat and other products they handle; are they one of the props of the High Cost of Living? To the family of narrow means, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* is aware, "the high cost of living is not a joke—it is a torture, a burglar who is not afraid of the police, a jailer when more fortunate people are taking holiday, a censor who forbids all pleasures, and a breeder of envy, class hatred, and all uncharitableness." It is this same high cost of living, the Baltimore *Evening Sun* remarks, that may be the "fulminating cap" to "explode the bomb of revolutionary discontent." We may know perfectly well that "the watering of the dollar" is partly responsible for high prices, and to that extent we know "we are helpless." But what practically concerns us, declares the Kansas City *Star*, "is to know whether prices are higher than they need to be because of profiteering or a wasteful system of distribution, or both." And when questions like these are being asked, when "a popular tempest breaks against the high cost of living," and when such a "storm signal" as "Kenyon to Open Fight on the Packers in Senate at Once," appears in the head-lines, then, says the New York *Evening Post*, the meat-packers are forcibly reminded of their own existence, and "if half of what is alleged against the packing industry is true, the fight of its life is still to come."

The report of the Federal Trade Commission, which declared that unless they are stopt the packers are about to dominate all "important foods in the United States" and the world meat trade, was quoted at length in our last issue. At the same time, the packers' defense was quoted, including Mr. Armour's assertion of the small margin of profit made by the packers and his explanation that the high price of meat is due to the price of corn and to other causes beyond the packers' control. The Commission and the packers thus having had their say, we turn to note the impression these statements have made upon the press of the country. While the packers have their defenders among the newspapers, we find a wide-spread belief that the "Big Five" can not be held guiltless of all blame for the continuance of high-food prices, and a very general suspicion that the packers' ways of doing business are more profitable to them than beneficial to the country. The packers may be "inclined to sneer" at the Commission's report, but they "sneer without their host—the consuming public," as a Pennsylvania editor remarks. It will not do, says an Alabama paper, the Tuscaloosa *News*, to "call Chairman Colver a Socialist and a hater of capital." Rather, "if his presentments are untrue, let the packers refute them; if they are true, there is a menace over the table of every family in the land." "Those who have felt the touch of the high cost of living" now know, says the Charleston *Mail*, that "the packers are the offenders," that "they hold the people at their mercy." After a careful review of the Commission's report and Mr. Armour's reply, the Knoxville *Sentinel* concludes:

> "The high, prohibitive prices are still hung up out of reach of the multitude and the method by which this is done is one phase of the efficient and economic packers' system that is strangely overlooked in Mr. Armour's message and yet which appears to us to be of far-reaching and material importance to one party to the problem—the consuming public.
>
> "The people are paying two prices for many of the staple articles of food—twice as much for meats and butter and other products the markets for which are alleged now to be controlled and largely supplied by the packers—as before the war. And this notwithstanding they know that there are plenty of foodstuffs in the country and that there is no good excuse for the extortionate prices that continue to prevail."

Mr. Armour's contention that the packers' profits are almost negligible is found strangely inconsistent by the Indianapolis *News* with the large dividends being paid to stockholders in some of the companies. And, "what if they do make almost no profit on beef," cries the Buffalo *Evening News*—

> "They do not expect it. It is the medium that carries the sentimental influences of their business. Being able to prove that they make little or no profit on beef mollifies the aroused consumer and reconciles him to the belief that high prices are merely a condition that can not be obviated by any human agency.
>
> "It will be noticed, however, that reference to oleomargarine, butter, eggs, cheese, and the countless other food-products is studiously avoided. And therein is the joker."

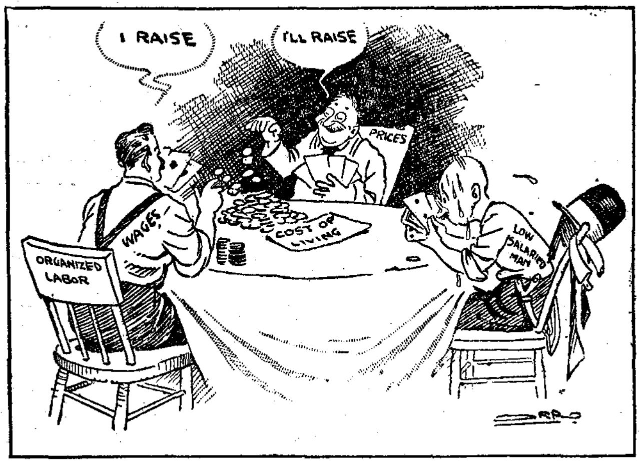
The argument that the packers "make but a small turnover profit will avail them nothing in the public's estimation," asserts *The Intelligencer* of Lancaster, Pa., which says:

> "The fact that they grab every food product that might come in competition with their high-priced meats is the damning indictment and must be remedied before the public will pay any attention to packers' arguments that their profit on each dollar's turnover is very small.
>
> "If the packers were not buying all the eggs, poultry, and other meat substitutes, they would be used during certain months as meat substitutes, and meat would have to fall to a reasonable price. Or if canned goods, canned fruits, and a great many food-products, especially in warmer weather, should decrease in price, they could, with a little care, be substituted for meat and meat prices would have to decline. But as the packers now work it—controlling eggs, poultry, butter, canned goods, canned fruits, meat by-products, they keep the prices of all of them so high that an egg breakfast, or a vegetable lunch, or a poultry dinner, is no cheaper than a meat diet. The consuming public never get a rest from the gouging, for when fruits, or

vegetables, or eggs and poultry are plentiful, the packers grab the surplus which would naturally depress prices, and store it and exact their toll day in and day out against the consumers.

"Besides, their profit is on the basis of turnover percentage, and the higher a product is, the greater the net profit on the year's business."

The Detroit *News* quotes one of its special writers as remarking that the "Big Five" "do not have to be unfair," since "they have the wealth which enables them to obtain the equipment that gives them the inside track." And it objects especially to the packers having private refrigerator-cars which give them "special privilege in the use of transportation facilities of the country." "The exorbitant prices the consumer is paying for all cuts of meat in the face of the severe decline of cattle in all markets are adding to the discontent and dissatisfaction of beef producers," as well as consumers, says the St. Joseph *News-Press*. This paper passes the blame on to retailers when it notes that in its own territory live-cattle values have declined, "packers have materially reduced their wholesale prices to retailers, yet consumers are paying war-prices." In view of the high prices which confront the consumer, papers like the New York *World*, Jersey City *Journal*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and Detroit *News* find it difficult to take seriously the advice from packers and government experts "to stop saving meat."



SEEMS TO BE A NO-LIMIT GAME.
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

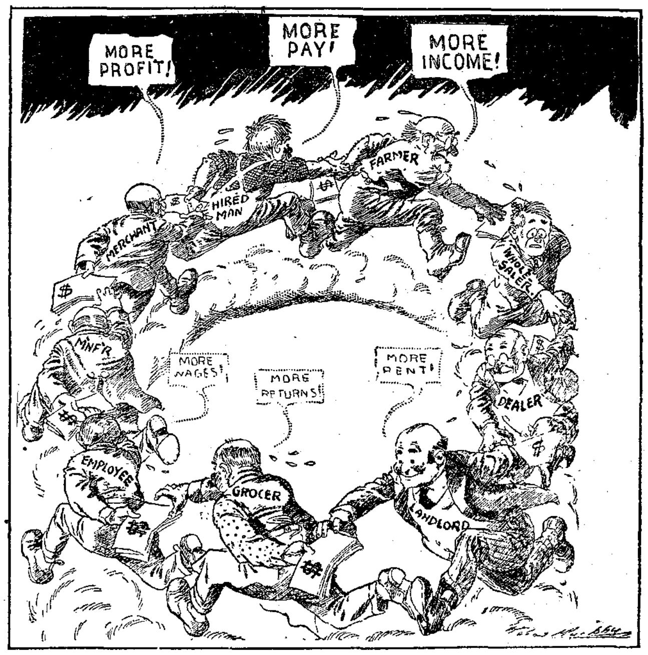
The case of the consumer and the producer against the packer is presented judicially and strongly by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in an editorial entitled "Robbing Producer and Consumer." This conservative business newspaper makes a direct charge of profiteering against the meat interests. At the end of the war, it says, a great relief was expected by the public in the shape of "a speedy reduction in market prices and return from normal domestic consumption at reasonable cost." "Why did it not come?" *The Journal of Commerce* answers:

"Because those related market forces in this field were intent upon keeping up their profiteering policy. They were virtually controlling the supply to the retail trade the country over, and restricting distribution. This inevitably resulted in accumulating supplies in store, and the same intermediate power reduced the demand upon producers and put down the prices available to them. This has naturally caused a keen dissatisfaction on the part of the producers and an agitation for official control that would enforce a reasonable degree of equity. . . .

"This has by no means been confined to the market for cattle and sheep as articles of food. It has been applied to the hides of cattle and to skins and wool of sheep. The war-demand for leather was also an urgent one and it resulted in putting up the price of boots and shoes and reducing their qualities to an extreme degree. That also was borne with patience while the war-demand kept up to its limit, but that has been rapidly falling for months while the price of boots and shoes and other articles of leather has not. Neither has the quality been coming up to a normal relation with the price. In that a profiteering, engendered by the war, is being maintained, to an irregular extent, but with a view to illegitimate gain at the expense of consumers, who are still struggling with excessive costs of living. The same is the case with wool as with leather. There was a long restraint upon indulgence in more new clothing or more expensive clothes than was necessary, while there were so many soldiers and sailors in camps and battle-fields to be properly drest for their patriotic service. In producing the exceptional quality and quantity 'profiteering' was more or less a necessary stimulus, but the time for that has gone by.

"These are not the only fields of production and consumption that are affected. The principle and practise apply to other food than the flesh of animals and of fish and fowl. There is the traffic in grain and fruit and the articles made from them to be put in storage and let out upon the market to meet demands. These can be accumulated and held back for profiteering results, and in no small degree wasted in the end. And the offense has not been and is not now confined to those exercising control over large production and distribution. Retail dealers have been infected with it in no small degree, and many of them add to the profiteering from consumers, who are at the end of the line and can not recover what is exacted from them by getting it out of somebody else. Here is a wide field close at home where there is serious need of a return to sound principles, which are more keenly appreciated in their personal application than ever before.

"The disquieting feature of the situation is that the control of the American food-supply is coming more and more under the domination of a few able and superselfish men. Their control is not confined to grain and meats, but is extending to the transportation, distribution, storage, and manufacturing of these products. If the present drift is not checked or regulated, the whole food-supply of the United States will ere long be absolutely under the control of a few men, incapable of putting any restraint upon their ambitions or powers. What will such a result mean? Is it possible that these men are unconscious of the outcome of their present course? Are they aware that there is such a thing as dangerous public opinion; and are they recklessly acting in defiance of their better judgment? At the moment there are encouraging signs of an abatement of extreme ideas favoring government ownership and radical socialistic experiments. But, if the people become obsessed, as they will if provoked, with the idea that the high cost of food and other things is seriously aggravated by the profiteering of a few powerful men, they will adopt the quickest and easiest measures of relief—namely, rigid government regulation, or, worse still, public ownership, both of which measures would find favor with conservative Socialists and extreme radicals alike. Surely the food barons are alive to the consequences of their acts and the folly of defying public opinion especially when that opinion has its origin in the human stomach. Europe is a warning of the effect of hunger on the public mind."



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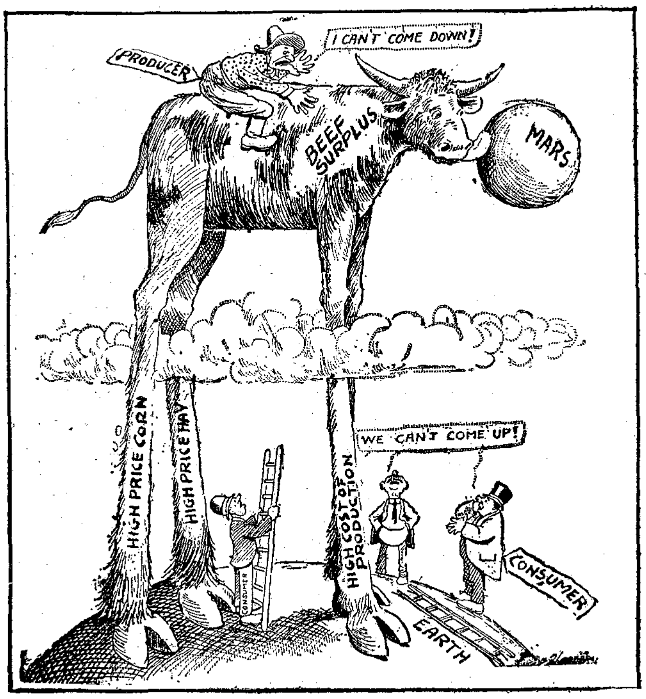
THE PAINFUL MERRY-GO-ROUND.
—Murphy in the Pittsburg *Post*.

Added weight is given to these editorial expressions of indignation and alarm by such pieces of news as the report that in the middle of last month there were stored in Chicago warehouses 150,000,000 pounds of beef and pork, 7,893,000 pounds of butter, and 360,000,000 dozen eggs; by the report that the price of shoes is likely to be doubled in the near future, while one leather concern is making twice as large a profit as it did last year at this time, and while shoes are being advertised for export at less than half the price charged for them in our stores; by the rumor that coffee may soon reach a dollar a pound; and by the sale of hogs in the Chicago market at $23.50 a hundredweight, the highest price ever known.



EVERYTHING HE ATE WENT TO HIS LEGS.

—Harper in the Birmingham *Age Herald.*

With so many papers convinced of the culpability of the packers, it is but natural that there should be approval of legislation to "curb the Meat Trust." Says the Emporia (Kan.) *Gazette*:

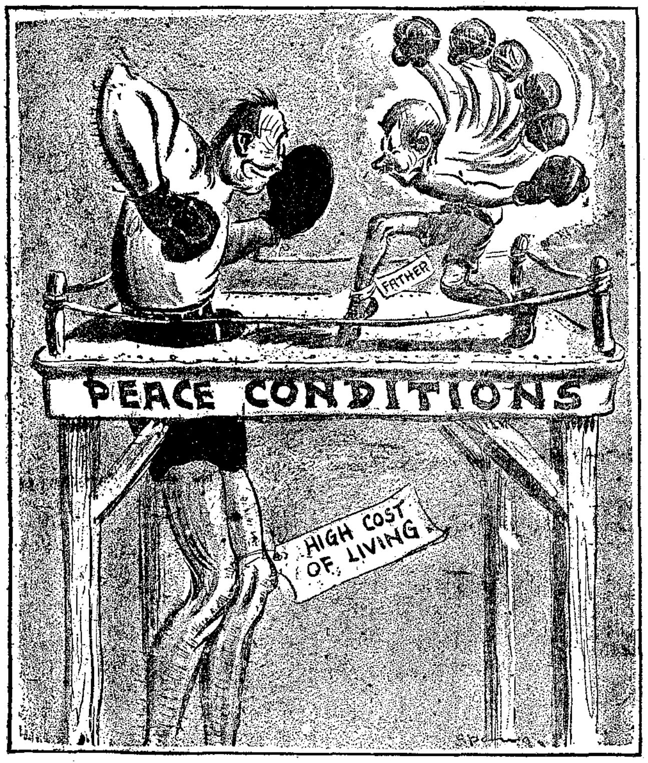
> "The packers and all their activities should be made public utilities. They should be subject to stringent regulation and Federal control. They should be wise enough to accept this regulation and control in good will; if they balk they will fare worse. For the people, after all, will run this Government. And the people are greater than the packers."

"The plan to deprive the packers of the control of refrigerator-cars, stock-yards, and cold-storage warehouses all of which might be, if they are not, instruments of monopoly, will," so the Duluth *Herald* thinks, "commend itself strongly to the majority as a very mild step in social self-protection." The New York *Journal of Commerce* is convinced of "the desirability of some effective legislation for putting an end to the monopolizing processes on various lines that the 'Big Five' have established." Perhaps in due course, "with a Meat Trust supervised by the Government," says *Capper's Weekly* (Topeka), "we shall be able to stop the enormous economic waste for which the Trust is responsible and for which it makes consumer and producer and the nation suffer. Here's hoping!" The daily Topeka *Capital* thinks that—

> "Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, strikes fairly at the root of the monopoly in his bill to drive out the packers from control of stock-yards, to make refrigerator-cars common carriers, and to provide a license system to apply to all firms engaged in the packing industry, including traders and commission firms; in short, to confine the packers to the packing business."

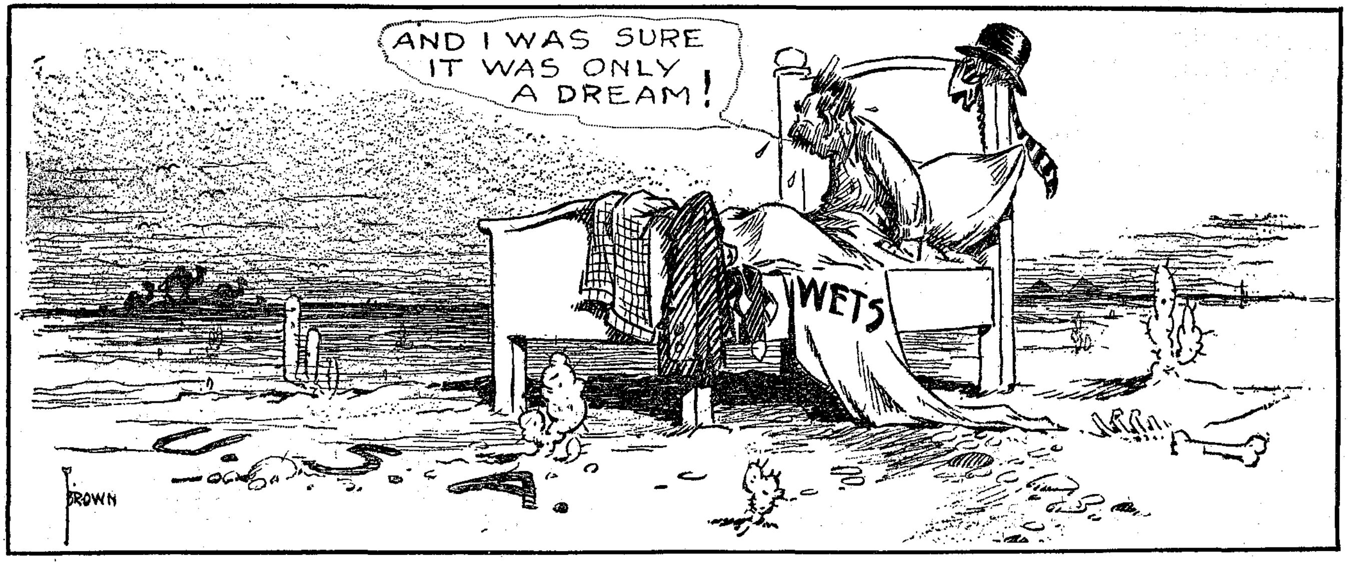
The New York *Evening Post* notes that a committee of stockmen are appealing through agricultural papers for support of legislation like this. While, "on the other side, packers urge that the control proposed would be 'revolutionary' and 'arbitrary,' that there is no analogy between the service they give and that of the government-controlled public service corporations, and that interference by 'bureaucrats' would greatly lessen the efficiency of their business." There are a number of Middle-Western newspapers which seem to share the packers' alarm at such legislation. Such interference "must give rise to grave misgivings," in the Minneapolis *Journal's* opinion. The Chicago *Tribune* assumes that some "greater degree of regulation" of the packing industry "is inevitable," but it emphasizes the "danger" that "in the heat of the moment Congress may enact legislation which will tend to destroy" its efficiency. "If that were done the packing business would suffer, and Chicago would suffer, but we think the country would suffer more." The Peoria *Transcript* concedes that there may be some danger to the public in such "gigantic food-operations" where "there is lack of public information and control." But "it does not appear from the published reports that the Commission has made out a case commensurate with the adverse impression its report will create." The Grand Rapids *News* makes a similar study of the attack on the packers and Mr. Armour's defense, and concludes that "the packer makes out a good case for himself." The St. Paul *Dispatch* ironically notes how the Federal Trade Commission "has convicted the 'Big Five' packing companies of having an astonishingly large and successful business." The Minnesota daily says further:

> "There is one fact which very considerably protects the packers in public opinion. This is the fact that they buy their raw material in the open market at published quotations. And they buy it of a producer who constitutes a large part of the common people. This fact effectually bars any rumors of huge profits or hidden purchase prices. And it estops this class of the common people from making unwarranted and extravagant attacks upon the buyers of their product. . . . . . .
>
> "So long as the packers operate economically, without restraining or interfering in other lines of trade and without controlling the markets, they are a useful and beneficent institution. Therefore, they should not be disturbed by destructive and harassing legislation. But because of their very power they should be under the friendly thumb of the Government. To convict them of criminal intent merely because of their size and efficiency would be a calamity which would quickly react upon both producers and consumers of food. And the first man whom such a condition would drive to distress would be the man of slenderest means."



IT DOES LOOK LIKE A FRAME-UP.

—Spang in the Montgomery *Advertiser.*


AND I WAS SURE IT WAS ONLY A DREAM!
WETS
BROWN

THE PAINFUL REALITY. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

"DRASTIC" PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

LONG, SHARP "TEETH" in the Prohibition Enforcement Bill promise to make prohibition effective, and Judge Thomas L. Chatfield, of the United States District Court in Brooklyn, hands down his decision in a test case and declares that the courts have no right to interfere with enforcement. Thus dwindles the chance that prohibition may be found unconstitutional. America will go dry; it will go bone dry; it will go completely, consistently, and even drastically, bone dry—that is, if law prevails. Yet there are suspicions reported, not only among a majority of the "wets," but among a minority of the "drys," that perhaps the enforcement bill contains longer, sharper, and more numerous teeth than are good for it. So the New York *Times* regards the measure. But the Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript*, published in a city formerly famous for its distilling industry, remarks that "the action of the House in these matters undoubtedly will meet with the approval of the country," for this reason:

"The nation has adopted prohibition by the overwhelming vote of its State legislatures, and it is therefore the clear duty of Congress to give effect to the amendment and anterior legislation bearing upon it.

"We can not have prohibition and alcoholic liquors at the same time. If the country is opposed to prohibition, it can and will repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. If prohibition is a good thing, it should be enforced; if it is a bad thing, enforcement is the shortest road to repeal."

The Enforcement Bill passed the House on July 22 by the decisive vote of 287 to 100, and we may conveniently sketch its provisions and at the same time view it through friendly and hostile spectacles by quoting two editorials, the first one from the New York *Globe*, entitled "The Drys Listen to Reason":

"The House has labored hard at the prohibition amendments and seems finally to have arrived at definite conclusions. Liquor in the home is allowed for the family and its guests. And February 1, 1920, has been fixt as the date before which a report of the amount and kind of liquor in his possession must be made by every druggist or manufacturer. But those who have laid in private stocks of liquor are not required to report. When the question of search and seizure actually came before the members of the House they were unwilling to authorize so evident a departure from the Anglo-Saxon tradition that every man's house is his castle.

"There is little logic now behind the statements of violent critics of the enforcement bill to the effect that it will be the cause of violent resentment throughout the country. It will not enforce itself, and we may be sure there will be local disagreements over just what is and what is not lawful. There will be stubborn individuals who have always had their can of beer or tankard of ale and intend to keep on having it now. There are saloon-keepers and hosts in way-side taverns who have been in the business fifty years, and who are simply without the imagination to conceive a change in national ethics and statutes that renders them either obsolete or criminal. They will go on selling defiantly until somebody comes to close them up. Their situation is both tragic and pathetic. The triumphal car of our civilization is grinding over them. And there are others in a similar case. Real-estate owners, brewers, wine-manufacturers, grape-growers, and hotel-men are in many cases faced with a complete loss of income at a time of life when they are incapable of the necessary readjustments.

"And yet the statement of James Mann concerning prohibition remains substantially true. A number of people will suffer, but the nation as a whole makes a clear gain by banishing alcoholic beverages from the public market. 'If we can prevent the manufacture and sale and transportation of intoxicating liquor,' says Mr. Mann, 'the world will have made a step of progress which is almost beyond belief.' Perhaps Mr. Mann emphasized the 'if.' It must be admitted that the possibility of complete enforcement seems rather remote. It hasn't even been tried. Meanwhile, the amendment has gone a goodly distance toward enforcing itself by merely existing."

The other view appears in the New York *World* under the unequivocal title, "A Monstrous Measure":

"The Prohibition Enforcement Bill which passed the House yesterday 287 to 101 is a monstrosity of fanaticism and fundamental lawlessness.

"This measure authorizes searches and seizures in plain defiance of the Fourth Article of the American Bill of Rights and in contempt of those traditions and provisions of Anglo-Saxon law which respect a man's house as his castle.

"It subverts the right of trial by jury in violation of the Fifth Article of the Bill of Rights.

"It prostitutes the equity powers of the Federal Courts to the uses of the prosecuting agents of a fanatical sectarian body, and in the enforcement of its decrees clothes these courts with arbitrary and dictatorial powers, going beyond anything ever before known under a government of law rather than of men.

"It creates a new class of crimes and includes among them the hitherto considered harmless acts of the housewife in reducing the fruits of the orchard and vineyard to a liquid form.

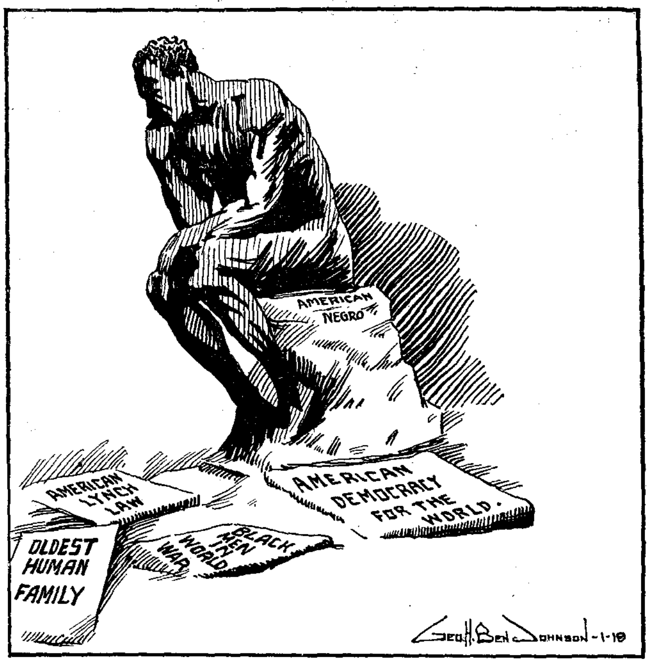
"If this inconceivable product of twentieth-century law-making is to stand, we might as well tear up the Federal Bill of Rights and let the Eighteenth Amendment stand forth for just what this enforcement bill would make it—the only constitutional amendment worth considering and the only part of the whole Constitution of the United States entitled any longer to the notice of the American people when they come to consider what has become of that great instrument in protection of their rights of person and of property.

"Representative Crago, of Pennsylvania, said in the closing debate that 'no self-respecting Congressman could vote for the Volstead measure.' It may better be said that no Congressman mindful to any degree whatsoever of his oath of office could have voted for it.

"Unless this vicious and subverting measure is radically modified by the Senate it will become the duty of the President to veto it."

"OUR OWN SUBJECT RACE" REBELS

THERE IS A TOUCH OF IRONY, a good many observers find, in the chance that brought a race-riot to President Wilson's door in Washington so soon after he had returned from looking after the needs of suppress nationalities and subject races in Europe. "One of the most brutal forms of oppression," asserts the New York *World* in an editorial entitled "Our Own Subject Race," "is the punishment of a whole race for the crimes of individuals. For many years this has been, and still is, the practise in American States that do not recognize the citizenship of the negro." In the Washington riots, for the first time on any considerable scale, the negroes met "mobs with mobs," and inflicted at least as many casualties as were inflicted on them. This rebellion against injustice was "bound to come," according to *The World*, which concludes: "We grieve over the hardships of many subject peoples a long way off, and on occasion manifest something resembling indignation, but in all the world there is hardly a population so God-forsaken and law-forsaken as our own blacks."



THE THINKER—NOW.

—Johnson in the Richmond *Planet*.

The trouble in Washington had its roots, according to most observers, in crimes committed by negroes; "as a matter of fact," observes the New York *Times*, "practically all the crimes of violence in Washington were committed by negroes." In the last few months violence has so increased that the Washington *Herald* called the country's capital "the most lawless city in the Union." "Crimes against women," "daylight hold-ups," and "other outrages," we read, incited white men, mainly soldiers and sailors, to a general attack upon the negroes. The negroes armed themselves and fought back. Automobiles loaded with black rioters fired on convalescent soldiers on the lawns of a Washington hospital. Eight persons were killed, and some hundreds wounded, before troops called out through the initiative of Secretary Baker and President Wilson finally got the situation in hand. Throughout the whole trouble, complains the New York *Times*, the Washington police, "trained for at least a generation to expect comparatively few crimes from the whites, and to regard the negro population as in the main not only law-abiding, but even submissive," were incapable of handling the situation. They failed, since all their training had been that of constables doing duty in a peaceful town, just as they failed to protect the women suffrage-paraders from rioters a few years ago. But to say that the magnitude of the trouble was the fault of the police is simply keeping our race question "in abeyance," in the words of the New York *Globe*. *The Amsterdam News* (New York), which refers to itself in a subtitle as "The Leading Colored Newspaper," probes the recent outbreak to this effect:

> "What is the matter with the white soldiers and marines that they have come back from 'over there' determined to give the Afro-American soldiers, sailors, and people all the trouble they possibly can?
>
> "We have had violent outbreaks of white soldiers and sailors at Norfolk, Charleston, Pensacola, and now at Washington, with isolated instances in all parts of the country, against black soldiers and sailors, some seven of whom, it is said, have been lynched, without justifying provocation; and there is no justifying provocation for lynch-law.
>
> "There must be something at the bottom of this new hatred which the white soldiers and sailors have fetched back from France against the black soldiers and sailors. It is said that the cause is to be found in the unusual valor of the black soldiers, brigaded with the French and commanded by French officers, and the splendid recognition of their heroic services that the French Government and commanders bestowed upon them, in decorations and citations, in orders, and the like, together with the open-arms hospitality that the French people extended to them. They accepted them as men and brethren.
>
> "The Southern white soldiers and their sympathizers resented this generous treatment of the French Government and people, and the conclusion is, irresistibly, that they are now, through the methods of the lynchocrat, undertaking to keep the negro in his place—the place that the white soldiers and sailors and their sympathizers think he should occupy, and not the place he made for himself as a soldier in action and as an industrial force in essential industries at home."

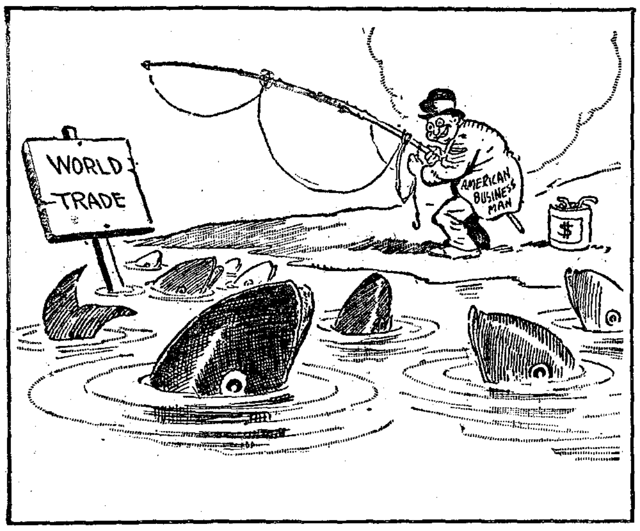
Ex-Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, whose *Weekly* is strongly of the opinion that "the mob is the only protection of the white man's home," and who is, therefore, calling upon "the bravest and best" in Mississippi to organize, "since there is no doubt that hell will be to pay in this country in the near future," agrees with *The Amsterdam News* at least in admitting that the American negro's experience in France has sharpened our own race problem. The colored man in France was received by the inhabitants on a basis of social equality. Senator Vardaman describes these returned negroes as "French-women-ruined," and holds the threat of Judge Lynch over their heads. "His sole thought is of hangings and burnings at the stake," comments the New York *Evening Post*, "whenever, as he elegantly exprest it in connection with a recent lynching where an innocent negro was done to death, 'the infuriated mob demanded a victim upon which to wreck their revenge.'"

While the Washington *Star* remarks that the "unusual spectacle" of rioting in Washington is "enough to shock the community seriously," the New York *Globe* calls it "a humiliating and shameful business," in which the only discoverable moral is that "we make no pretense nowadays of settling the race question; we simply keep it in abeyance." The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, when asked by THE DIGEST for an expression of opinion on the matter, forwarded their "Ninth Annual Report," with a marked paragraph. This paragraph not only contains a criticism of the mob tactics employed by the negroes to meet the mob tactics of the whites, but suggests one large source of trouble that most other commentators neglect. It runs:

> "We would deeply deplore the forcible defense of negroes by other negroes, since it would perhaps lead to sanguinary conflicts between the lower element of whites and the negroes, but no sane observer can fail to reflect that either white men, who make and enforce the laws, must stop mob attacks upon black men, no matter what reason may be given for the attacks, or confess themselves unable to maintain law and order and protect all citizens from unlawful attack.
>
> "No class of citizens can be denied the protection of the law with impunity."

PROSPERITY AS OUR DUTY

WE WILL HAVE REAL PEACE only when everybody goes to work again and when "the healing processes of trade" have a chance to make themselves felt. So we hear on every hand. European statesmen passionately or plaintively, or even profanely, urge their countrymen to industry and thrift. Their pleas are strongly supported by our own press, one journal insisting that the wealth destroyed by the war can only be replaced "by the united efforts of individuals—in fact, by working profanely hard," and another looking to international commerce "as the peerless medium of the restoration of order, law, and hope in the world." Yet with the straight road indicated so clearly, careful observers see Europe still wandering about in a No Man's Land which is neither war nor peace. As the Springfield *Republican*, for instance, remarks:



WAITING FOR HIM.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

> "The tendency of the war, and of the long blockade following the armistice, has been to create hobo nations; that tendency must be reversed before the habit of steady work upon which civilization in great measure rests can be recovered."

But, thinks the Washington *Post*, while "there will be anxiety, contention, and suffering" in Europe, "the worst is over." And in an editorial entitled "Out of No Man's Land," *The Post* says:

> "The defenders of the world must now tighten their belts and go through No Man's Land to the place of sowing and reaping. The burden of taxation is so heavy as to be almost killing; the grief over loss of friends and fortune is debilitating; the disappointment over the peace settlements is as painful as a twice-opened wound; the road to redemption is dark, rough, and beset with ruffians; but nevertheless the heroic souls that fought down the greatest danger of all will now face and fight down the hardships and dangers of these days."

Moreover, adds *The Post*, "Americans, richer than ever and with minds clear of the horrors," will "help to direct affairs," and give the needed material and financial support. America must furnish the things they need "over there," says the Toledo *News-Bee*, but "that means the busiest kind of an America." Or, as the Springfield *Republican* puts it, "the economic effect upon America of the reconstruction of Europe is pretty sure to be great immediate prosperity."

These optimistic observations are supported by statements from business authorities and by facts gathered from the news-columns of the press. The Federal Reserve Board's July report stated that in nearly all the Federal Reserve Districts "the opinion is entertained that the prospects for a successful and prosperous year" are now positive. Judge Gary, of the Steel Corporation, sees "an era of unprecedented prosperity" facing this country "if it rises to its opportunities." The New York *Commercial* reminds us that for the first six months of this year there were fewer failures than in any corresponding period since 1881. Pittsburg dispatches seem to indicate that a boom in the steel trade is under way. The New York *Journal of Commerce* notes a record number of new business enterprises chartered in June, furnishing "convincing proof of the wonderful strides that have thus far been made in the way of business revival since the armistice was signed." As evidence of the same thing, the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* calls attention to "the tremendous amount of well-devised and persistent advertising which you will see in the good newspapers of this country." In the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, an article prepared by a banker calls attention to "the buying of fall merchandise by the South fully two months ahead of time owing to the extraordinary prosperity of the cotton belt, a country-wide revival of retail trade and continued effort by manufacturers everywhere to provide for a great volume of reconstruction business which Europe is expected to send here." In the same article we are reminded that the crop outlook is most promising, that the wheat crop alone will represent a record-breaking valuation of $2,800,000,000, which "suggests that the total out-turn of the harvests will exceed $22,000,000,000, a sum nearly equal to the total issues of Liberty bonds, treasury certificates of indebtedness, and other borrowings of the United States for war-purposes." The Minneapolis *Tribune* quotes a Minneapolis bank president as saying:

> "None of us realize fully what it meant to hold back the normal, legitimate growth and expansion of business throughout the course of five years of war, during the last two of which there was practically an embargo on building and improvements. We now begin to realize that we must build hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of homes to house our people adequately; that the railroads must spend billions of dollars to be able to care for the commerce of the country reasonably well, both as to freight and passenger business; that municipalities must spend vast sums of money for present requirements, to say nothing about the future; that we must supply food and raw material to Europe, at least temporarily, until its people may be fed and put to work, as it is apparent that the factories of Europe can not start on their own supplies. . . . . . .
>
> "In other words, the whole world's trade must be increased in volume and scope in order that the nations now heavily in debt as a result of the war may begin as soon as possible to liquidate their indebtedness."

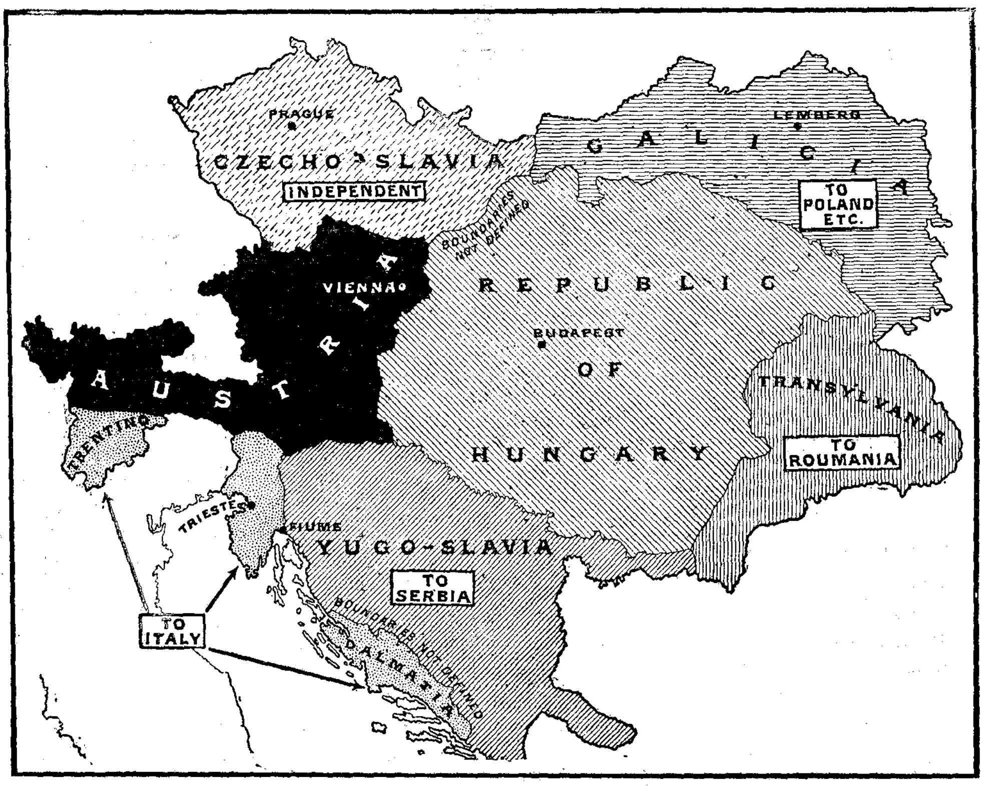
Here is voiced a call to world trade for our own sake and for that of the world. Various editors point out that in stimulating our foreign commerce both in the way of exports and imports we are helping Europe recover from the effects of the war and at the same time are establishing our own prosperity on a broad issue or basis. And it is noteworthy to find Western papers like the Ogden *Standard* and Spokane *Spokesman-Review* as emphatic in making this demand as is, for instance, the New York *Commercial* or the Philadelphia *Press*. Here, observes the New York *Times*, is a world "short of everything." Nobody thinks, we are told by this editor, that "the instant supply of a single billion of surplus goods" would meet the world's demand. No nation except ourselves "has a billion to spare of anything," but we can spare several billions "if working conditions of payment can be established." We are a little slow in getting started, but *The Times* hears it said "that when we get our momentum, the world never saw such business as we shall do." That this is not an idle boast, we read further, "appears from the overture played in the minor key of hundreds of millions as an appetizer for the billions to come." *The Times* reminds us that Chicago, New York, and Pittsburg firms have joined in a $250,000,000 contract for the reconstruction of the Nancy region, that France plans to import a million tons of our coal, that Belgium will electrify her railways, and that France will probably electrify most of her six thousand miles of railway to be reconstructed. We shall do this railroad work because "we are best fitted." Also, "the new Poland intends to provide its ancient cities with power, sewer, and water plants, and Baltimore engineers were looking them over last week. Italy is buying our shoe machinery, and so on interminably."

AUSTRIA PAYING THE FIDDLER

"LET US TRY to submit to the Entente, entirely unadorned, our great distress," said Dr. Renner, head of the Austrian Peace Delegation, in his protest against the "unheard-of severity" of the peace terms that were handed to him on July 20, "and so obtain a peace with conditions that will be supportable for our country." He added, according to Paris dispatches, that he would not sign "engagements which he knew could not be executed." These remarks remind our editors of the recent German kicking against similar pricks, but there is a general agreement that Austria has better reasons for complaint. "After all, Germany remains a great nation," observes the New York *World*, "and will again become a prosperous one. Austria . . . is sunk to the status of a fourth-rate Power, desperately poor, utterly discouraged." Factories are idle, say recent reports from Vienna, thousands of persons are trying to leave the country, little business is being done, and the American dollar, quoted before the war at five crowns, is now worth thirty-two, so that the crown, formerly worth twenty cents, is now worth three. Austria, as the New York *Sun* sums up the situation, is paying debts "that have been accumulating for centuries, and she is paying not so much to victors in war as to the peoples she has opprest and misgoverned."

This phase of the peace terms is well illustrated by the new territorial arrangements in Middle Europe as shown on the accompanying map. The Empire, which had a population of 28,000,000 in 1910, loses three-fourths of its subjects, and even more of its natural resources. By other stipulations of the Treaty, the total amount to be paid in reparation will be announced before May 1, 1921; in the meantime Austria is to pay "a reasonable sum," also not fixt as yet. The Austrian Army, so "awfully arrayed," when it "boldly by battery besieged Belgrade," is reduced to a paltry 30,000 men, including officers. Austria also agrees to replace as far as possible the animals, machinery, and personal property plundered from Serbia, Roumania, and northern Italy, and definite numbers of domestic animals are to be delivered within three months as a beginning. All objects of artistic and scientific value seized in the invasions are to be returned, together with "special objects carried off by the House of Hapsburg or other dynasties," if the Reparation Commission finds the removal was illegal. The old debt of the Empire, incurred before the war, is to be divided proportionately among the various states, as all the revolutionary Slav leaders have previously agreed; on the war-debt a compromise has been reached which amounts to the repudiation of a large part of it. "The once proud archduchies will appear before the world hereafter as a small and very lean sheep shorn to utter nakedness," comments the Boston *Transcript*, which finds a final ironical touch in the fact that "the very existence of Austria is maintained by the Allies in order that she may sustain this burden and make these heavy amends." According to this authority:

> "Left to her free will, Austria would renounce her sovereignty and join the German realm. She is kept alive as an independent country in order that she may suffer in her misery the consequences of acts committed in her might. This is indeed a spectacle for all mankind to view and to take to heart.
>
> "Utterly humbled by Prussia in 1866, Austria became Prussia's slave, and her willing slave. Her culminating act of slavishness was the attack on Serbia; the purpose of that act was to open Germany's road of Empire to Constantinople and Bagdad. It was the Hapsburg's final gamble. The Austrian people heartily supported the gamble. The game was played, and the stakes were death. But even in her agony, Austria is not permitted to die until she has made the fullest reparation for the evil deed done."



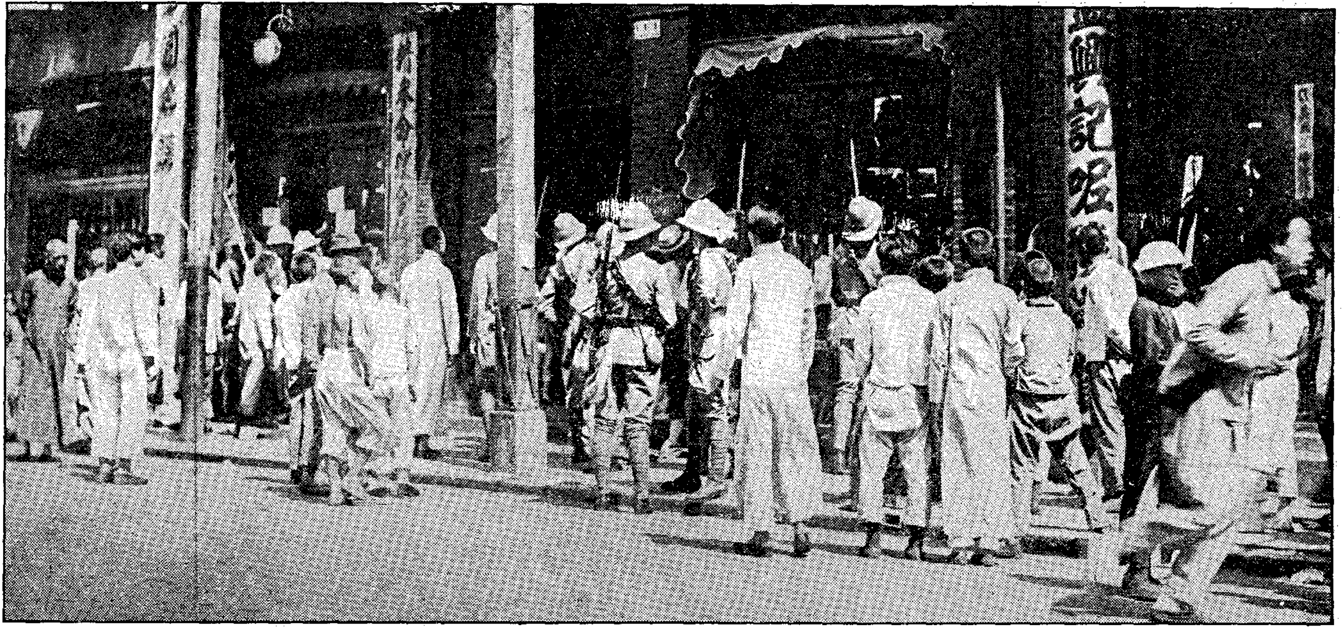
From the London "Sphere."

THE EMPIRE THAT WAS AUSTRIA.

Nevertheless, other commentators point out, Austria will display a natural objection to dying, even when "permitted," and the future of the country is causing concern, since the natural tendency is toward an alliance with Germany. The test of political defeat or victory in the war, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is the extent to which the Allies will be able to create in central and southeastern Europe a chain of national states "whose vital interest it will be to resist German hegemony." "Left to itself, the new Austria could hardly survive," says the New York *Evening Post*. "A population of seven millions can not furnish the economic background for a city like Vienna, with a population of more than two million." The result, believes *The Post*, will be the emergence of "an economic group consisting of Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and Hungary, with an aggregate population of 30,000,000." Charles A. Selden cables from Paris to the New York *Times*, in opposition to this idea, as well as to the general trend of opinion on this side of the Atlantic:

> "It is relevant that Italy wants Austria annexed to Germany, and that there is a strong opinion among American and English statesmen that under the principles of self-determination the Austrians should be allowed to do as they please in the matter."

The same correspondent quotes "a member of the French Foreign Office" to the effect that "in the meantime, Austria seems to be keeping a level head, despite her lack of food and the other hardships growing out of the war," and the Nashville *Banner* agrees with the Chicago *Daily News* that, "under the egis of the League of Nations," the future is not so black even for Austria.



BRITISH SOLDIERS IN SHANGHAI REMOVING CHINESE POSTERS THAT DENOUNCE THE PEACE TREATY.

THE UPROAR OVER SHANTUNG

"THE BLACKEST PAGE in all our history," cries Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, "was written when our name was signed to the Treaty delivering Shantung to Japan." Many newspapers agree. Glancing through their pages, we run upon such head-lines as "Japan the Possessor of Stolen Goods," "The Crime of Shantung," and "Far-Eastern Alsace-Lorraine," indicating that the gentleman from California produced no little impression among editorial writers when he said recently in the Senate: "To the Japanese Empire, with only 60,000,000 of people, we turned over shamefully and cruelly 40,000,000 of Chinese. To the autocracy of the Orient we delivered 40,000,000 republicans of China. We made the Orient 'safe for democracy' by dismembering its only democracy and handing the parts to the strongest autocracy on earth." This, so the Senator declared, "makes a mockery of our pretensions, and if the Senate permits it to stand, it stamps us forever with its infamy," for, "with Shantung given to Japan, its people transferred to the Japanese Empire, under the League of Nations, we—we, mind you, the ninety-six men sitting in the Senate—guarantee for all time by this League of Nations, if we adopt it, Japan's territorial integrity and political independence. We have not only committed the crime, in the first instance, but we have guaranteed the crime for all time. We give by the Peace Treaty Shantung to Japan and by the League of Nations, part of the same document, we guarantee Shantung to Japan, and guarantee it with our treasure and our blood." Thus arguing, the Senator provides Mr. Hearst's Chicago *Herald-Examiner* with a text for an editorial with the head-line, "Sold—40,000,000 People," and declaring:

> "Outrageously robbed, China quite properly declined to sign away her title to the loot that had been taken from her and furnish a certificate of good character to the highwayman.
>
> "Japan—wily, tricky, fight-thirsty Japan—who did no more in the war than half a regiment of American dough-boys could have accomplished, played her cards and her secret treaties so cleverly at Versailles that she emerged with a prize-package of plunder second only to that of Britain.
>
> "With hands still red from butcheries in helpless Korea, the Ireland of the Far East, Japan eagerly signed the Treaty, League of Nations and all."

Sharing *The Herald-Examiner's* convictions, the Boston *Transcript* characterizes the Shantung business as "insolent and Hun-like spoliation," while to the New York *Call* it is "one of the most shameless deeds in the record of imperialistic diplomacy." The Buffalo *Evening News* says it "treats China as if she were an enemy, not a friend." The Franklin (Pa.) *News-Herald* calls it a "damnable enterprise" and "inexcusable injustice." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* calls it a "conspiracy to rob." The Detroit *Free Press* sees a "betrayal of China to Japan as the price of the latter's adherence to the League of Nations." The San Francisco *Chronicle* thinks it "an infamy," and declares: "The Shantung clauses of the Treaty of Paris ought to prevent even its further consideration by the American Senate and people." Meanwhile several papers praise the Chinese for their refusal to sign that much-discust document. Says the Columbus *Dispatch:*

> "At last China had her day. That day was June 28, 1919. When the Chinese delegates refused to sign the Treaty because they would not give their sanction to the transfer of the rights (?) which Germany had in the province of Shantung before the war, they raised China high above all the other nations."

As cordially, if not more so, many papers attack Japan. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* tells us that "Japan is a country that will have to be watched. She, like Germany, is devoid of conscience." Japan, according to *The Arkansas Democrat*—

> "Intends to strengthen herself at all costs against the day when she, too, like the militaristic Germany she now decries, may cast her sword into the scales in a bid for world-dominion. Her purposes are but thinly veiled, and the white races of the world will do well to avoid self-delusion in the matter."

As to the Shantung enterprise, the Franklin (Pa.) *News-Herald* finds—

> "Something almost humorously sinister about the transaction, when you consider the three parties involved. Here is avowedly pagan China, trying to become a republic and accept the civilization of democracy; here is pagan-hearted but civilization-veneered Japan, utterly undemocratic and more dangerously autocratic than Germany herself; here, too, the Christian, civilized, democratic Powers, giving their blessing to the plundering of the young Republic."

And what, the remonstrants ask, has become of self-determination? "Obviously," remarks the Portland (Ore.) *Telegram*, "it is to be applied only to conquered nations and to peoples within conquered territory; China was denied even the right to make a protest," and the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* says:

> "In assigning this province to Japan the doctrine of self-determination was thrown to the winds, for the people are Chinese. China and Japan do not love each other much better than France and Germany. If the people of Shantung were

called on to choose the government to which they would owe allegiance Japan is the very last government they would select."

But would our rejection of the Treaty of Paris, with its League of Nations Covenant, benefit *China?* "The Shantung affair," says the Springfield *Republican*,

"Is being made a special point of attack in the hope of discrediting the League of Nations. By no possibility could the United States be made to guarantee a robbery 'for all time,' under the Covenant of the League, for the benefit of Japan. If the League falls, Shantung will become more Japanese than ever, unless Senator Johnson can persuade the United States to go to war with Japan; if the League succeeds, the Chinese will still have some hope of coming into their own again. For what Japan has thus far gained in Shantung is, first, railroad and mining concessions; no technical sovereignty has been lost by China. Secondly, Kiaochow, ceded to Japan, is a leasehold only; Germany had it, under this lease, for ninety-nine years. Under the League here is a basis for ultimate restitution."

In order that the reader may determine precisely how much and how little Japan gets by the Treaty of Paris, we reproduce the provisions bearing thereon—as follows:

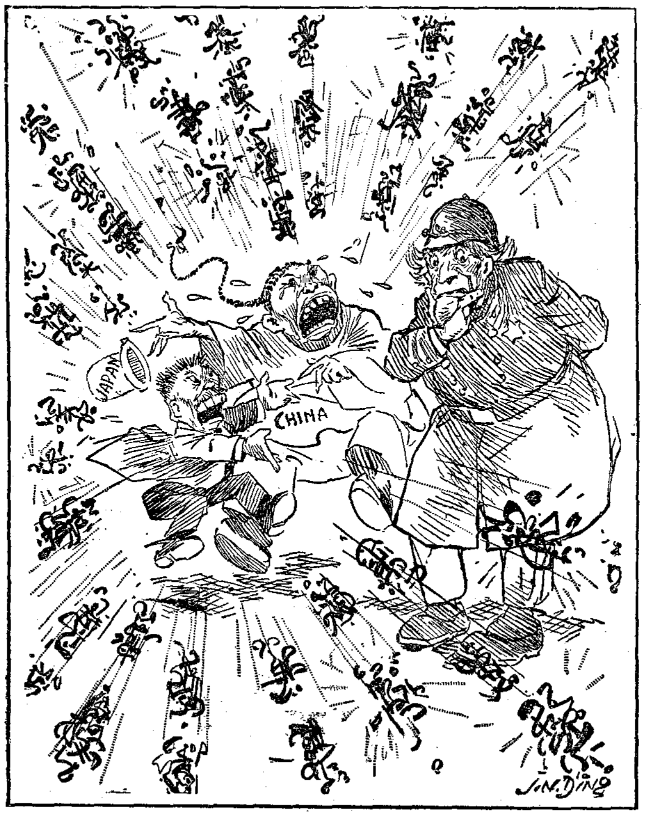
Shantung.

"ARTICLE 156.—Germany renounces, in favor of Japan, all her rights, title, and privileges—particularly those concerning the territory of Kiaochow, railways, mines, and submarine cables —which she acquired in virtue of the treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the Province of Shantung.

"All German rights in the Tsing-tao-Tsinanfu Railway, including its branch lines, together with its subsidiary property of all kinds, stations, shops, fixt and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines, are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attaching thereto.

"The German state submarine cables from Tsing-tao to Shanghai and from Tsing-tao to Chefoo, with all the rights, privileges, and properties attaching thereto, are similarly acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and incumbrances.

"ARTICLE 157.—The movable and immovable property owned by the German state in the territory of Kiaochow, as well as all the rights which Germany might claim in consequence of the works or improvements made, or of the expenses incurred by her, directly or indirectly, in connection with this territory, are and remain acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and incumbrances.



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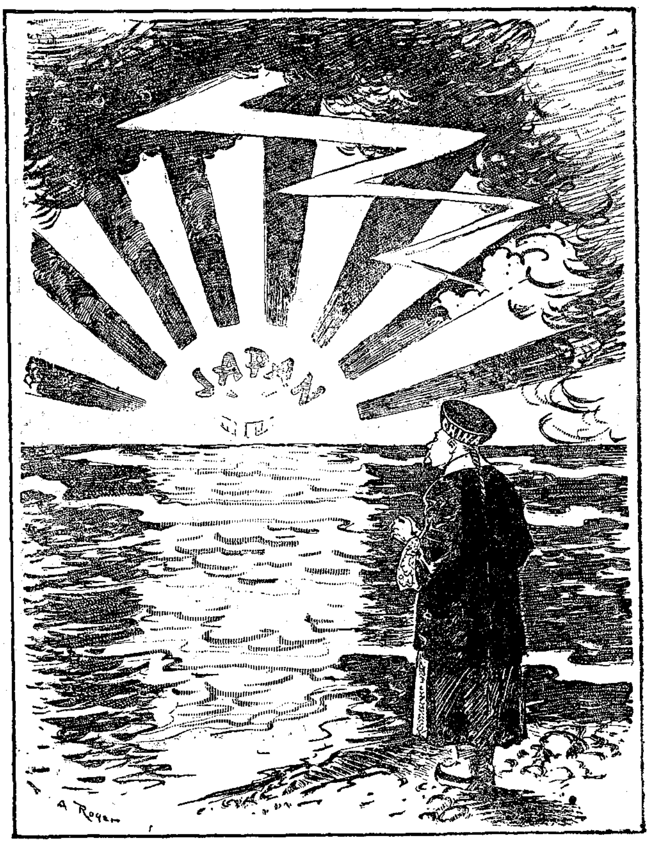
WHICH, OF COURSE, MAKES THE ACTION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE ENTIRELY CLEAR.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.



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"COMES UP LIKE THUNDER."

—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

"ARTICLE 158.—Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the archives, registers, plans, title-deeds, and documents of every kind, wherever they may be, relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial, or other, of the territory of Kiaochow.

"Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements, or agreements relating to the rights, title, or privileges referred to in the two preceding articles."

For her own part, Japan has long since agreed to get out of Shantung. As the New York *Tribune* reminds us, Japan "declared in her ultimatum that she proposed merely to expel Germany from her neighborhood and that occupied territory would be restored to China." *The Tribune* likewise recalls that on August 27, 1914, Premier Okuma said:

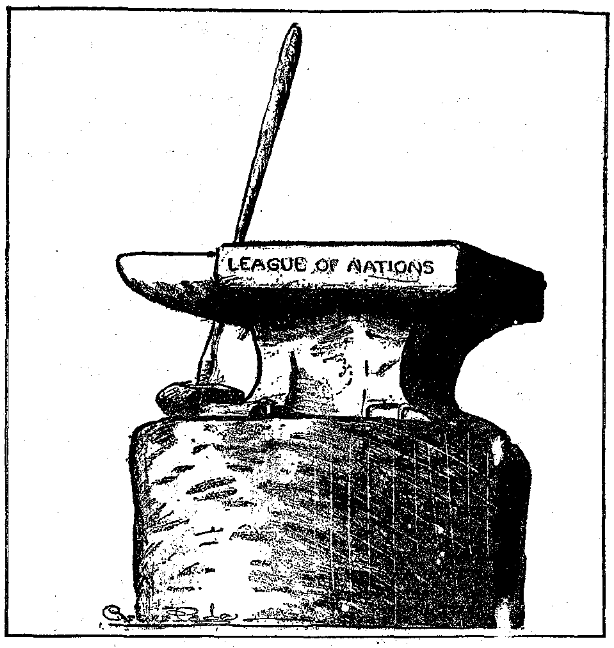
"As Premier of Japan, I have stated, and now again state to the people of America and of the world, that Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or other peoples of anything they now possess."

Altho it calls for "a definite undertaking to evacuate Shantung at an early and specified date," *The Tribune* contends that—

"Fairness demands consideration of the Japanese defense, or, rather, her series of defenses, for her excuses are various. First, she intimates that she still intends to make restoration to China, as originally promised, and says that to ask for a new pledge is a reflection on her honor; secondly, that she is holding, not German territory, but merely German property (railways, mines, franchises, concessions, and the like), as we hold German merchant ships; thirdly, that this German property will but partially pay Japan's war-expense, the implication being that when China or some one else lifts the mortgage the property will be released."

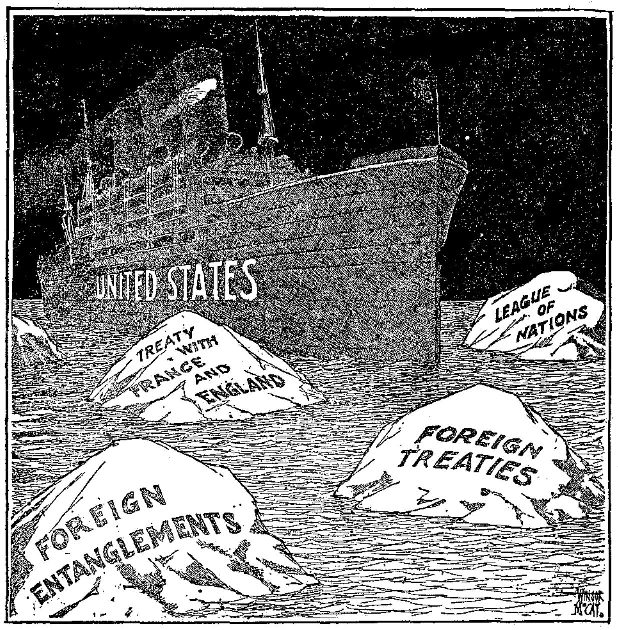
That the Shantung affair is misunderstood at present by multitudes of Americans is the belief of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. As reported by the New York *Times*, he said at a meeting of the League to Enforce Peace:

"Germany cedes to Japan only the rights that she acquired from China by the treaty of March 6, 1898. This gives certain industrial concessions in regard to railroads, etc., in the Province



"AND THEY SHALL BEAT THEIR SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES."

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*



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BETTER KEEP TO THE OLD CHANNEL.

—McCay in the New York *American.*

SILENT ARGUMENT FOR AND AGAINST THE LEAGUE.

of Shantung, but the only territory ceded is a strip of land fifty kilometers (thirty miles) wide around the Bay of Kiaochow, and this only by a lease for ninety-nine years, China expressly retaining the sovereignty, tho not exercising it during the period of the lease.

"The chief objection raised to the cession, so far as the United States is concerned, is that under Article X of the Covenant we should undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. It is suggested that by agreeing to the cession of German rights in Shantung we should undertake to guarantee Japan's possession of this province, or rather of the strip of land around Kiaochow Bay, against any future attempt by China to recover it. Clearly, this could not apply to the Province of Shantung, outside of the strip around the bay, because no territorial sovereignty is conveyed. In fact, it would not seem to apply even to the strip around the bay, because China retains the sovereignty. That strip does not become a part of Japan in the sense that a loss of it would interfere with her territorial integrity."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

All America now has no kick coming.—*Lowell Courier-Citizen.*

Senator Borah acts as if he had bet on Willard.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

Might as well have another hour of daylight. There isn't much to do after dark any more.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Turning hand-grenades into savings-banks is the next thing to making plowshares out of swords.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Nobody objects to Germany coming back. It's the kind of Germany that comes back that causes the worry.—*Charleston (W. Va.) Mail.*

Any male citizen of thirty-five years may now be President of Germany, but any man of that age ought to know better.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

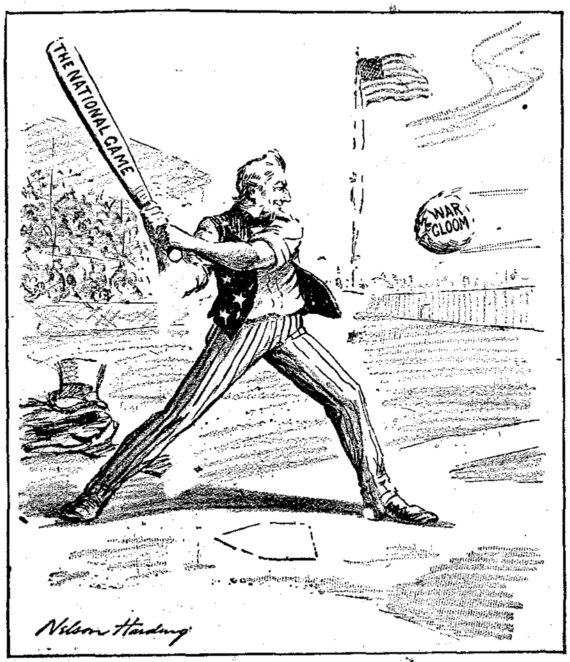
The colleges are attempting to raise large amounts of money so as to stop the professors from envying the janitors.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

A Chicago reformer proposes the abolition of all church choirs. The movement for world-peace continues to make rapid progress.—*The Optimist (Pittsburg).*

Some of the interests that are calling loudly upon Uncle Sam to put Mexico on its feet really want him to stand Mexico on its head.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Some persons are mean enough to suggest that China got the worst of it at the Peace Conference because she has no army and navy and is not prepared for war.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

"Pack my box with five dozen liquor-jugs," is the shortest sentence in the language containing all the letters of the alphabet. But after July 1 the fellow who does so is apt to draw one of the longest sentences on record.—*The Optimist (Pittsburg).*



OVER THE FENCE WITH IT.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

There are no more open bar-rooms openly arrived at.—*Nashville Banner.*

A philosopher is one who can look an empty glass in the face and smile.—*Baltimore American.*

Now Italy wants a concession in China. Everybody gets a concession in China except the Chinese.—*Dallas Times-Herald.*

When a prominent politician refers to himself as forward-looking, he generally means to 1920.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

Prohibition is cutting down the production of bottles. The news should cause umpires to smile in relief.—*Baltimore American.*

There is this bright side to the question of who won the war—Germany didn't.—*Toledo Blade.*

The world has become so peaceful that even the beer has lost its kick.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The English Government is having plenty of food for thought just now in the Irish stew.—*Baltimore American.*

Go on, Senators, break the world's heart, and have a breach-of-promise suit on your hands.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Perhaps the next big strike will follow the demand of salaried men for wages.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

"This is the land of corn and wine," is one hymn which has been tacitly expurgated from the song-books.—*Savannah News.*

Geneva sends word that "suicides among German officers are increasing alarmingly." What do they mean alarmingly?—*Chicago Tribune.*

A brewery in Wales has been bought by a reformer and will be turned into a cheese-factory. This is adding insult to injury.—*Baltimore American.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

FAILURE OF JAPANESE MILITARISM IN KOREA

JAPAN'S FAILURE IN KOREA is attributed by not a few Japanese observers to the fact that the weight of authority in Korea has been lodged with the military administration. Democratic observers in Japan are severe in their criticism of the militarist party, while even those of anti-Korean inclination are bound to admit that the Koreans have issued a declaration of independence at the psychological moment, when the doctrine of self-determination is the chief gospel of international profession. As an indication of Japan's admission that a turning-point in the administration of Korea has been reached, some editors point to Washington dispatches saying that the State Department has been advised of the Japanese Government's resolve to adopt a more liberal policy. Certain Japanese observers think that the best result of the trouble in Korea is the "awakening of public opinion in Japan to the necessity of a radical change in the administration of the peninsula country." Even such conservative journals as the Tokyo *Jiji-shimpo* and the Tokyo *Asahi* are publishing articles in which the failure of the Japanese authorities in Korea is rated in harsh terms. Under the law, we are advised, the Governor-General of Korea must also be a General in the Army. Under the Governor-General are a Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Police, the latter controlling both the gendarmerie and police. Officially these two directors are on an equal plane, as the *Jiji-shimpo* tells us, but as a matter of fact the Director of Police is far more powerful, because he is closer to the Governor-General, who commands something like six battalions of infantry and a regiment each of cavalry and artillery. We are further informed that the gendarmerie in Korea number 8,000, of whom 4,600 are Koreans, and that the police consist of 3,000 officers and men, mostly natives. A writer in the *Jiji-shimpo*, who is considered an authority on the Korean question, pictures the Civil Administrator as little more than a puppet in the hands of the Governor-General and the Director of Police. He informs us that—

> "If the gendarmerie and police confined their activities to the maintenance of order in the narrow sense of the term, no harm would follow. But their authority goes much further than their proper function. Directly or indirectly, they exercise great influence upon the judiciary and educational sections of administration. It seems no exaggeration to say that Korea under Japanese rule is really administered by gendarmerie, with its usual accompanying spy system.
>
> "The militarists who have gained a controlling influence in Korea act as tho they were conquerors who have taken the peninsula by the might of arms. They look upon the natives as a vanquished people, and think that the country should be governed by force. That is the fundamental mistake from which many administrative blunders must inevitably result."

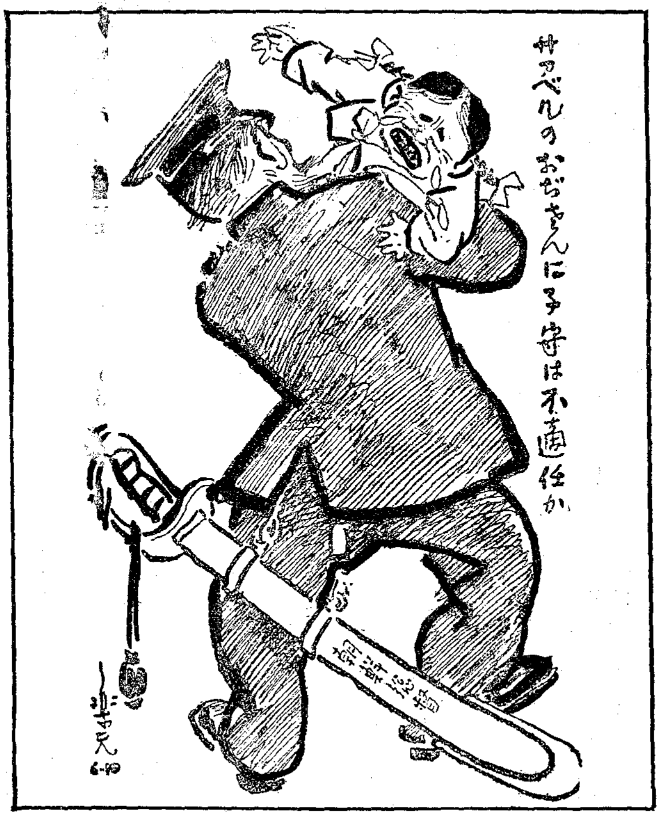
A similar view is exprest in the Tokyo *Asahi*, by Professor Fukuda, of the Tokyo College of Commerce, who diagnoses the cause of the trouble as militarism, and remarks:

> "The Korean disturbance is not a manifestation of discontent on the part of a few disgruntled natives. Nor can it be attributed to the agitation of those students abroad who have become enamored with the new doctrine of self-determination. On the contrary, the discontent is deep-rooted and wide-spread. It can not be dispelled without removing the fundamental cause of our Korean failure. The fundamental cause is the militaristic character of our administration."

He then points approvingly to the change of policy in Manchuria, where Japan appointed the liberal-minded civilian, Baron Hayashi, as Governor of the leased territory of Kwang-tung. Professor Fukuda can see no reason why Japan should not make the same wise move in Korea. General Hasegawa, Governor-General of Korea, is reported to have decided to resign his post because of "ill health," and some press observers point to the fact that the ill-health report coincides with uprisings in Korea. As to his successor, the somewhat erratic Tokyo *Yorodzu* declares that Korea is done with military rule, and that no general, military or naval, should hereafter be permitted to occupy the chair of Governor-General in that country, for—

> "Some of the things that have been done in Korea under the direction of militarists are obviously against humanity. We have seen enough of them, and we are convinced that military rule in Korea has been a total failure. The day of military administration is gone, and must never return."

Now that Kwang-tung has gone from the control of the military clique, certain Japanese editorial on-lookers consider it a foregone conclusion that both Korea and Formosa will follow suit, and, in fact, that all Japan's colonial responsibilities will be entrusted to civil administrators. The fall of the militarist influence in Japan is recognized without regret by some Japanese critics, among them the editor of *Nippon oyobi Nipponjin*, who says that for forty years the militarists "have looked up to Germany for inspiration and guidance." And there was a time "when a German Chancellor was something of an unofficial adviser of (official) Japan." This writer pictures the militarists in a state of panic, fearing that the "democratic forces of Japan, encouraged by the disembodiment of the Potsdam hierarchy and the flight of the Kaiser, might challenge them for the possession of their stronghold;" namely, the Privy Council and the House of Peers. Japanese correspondents advise us that within

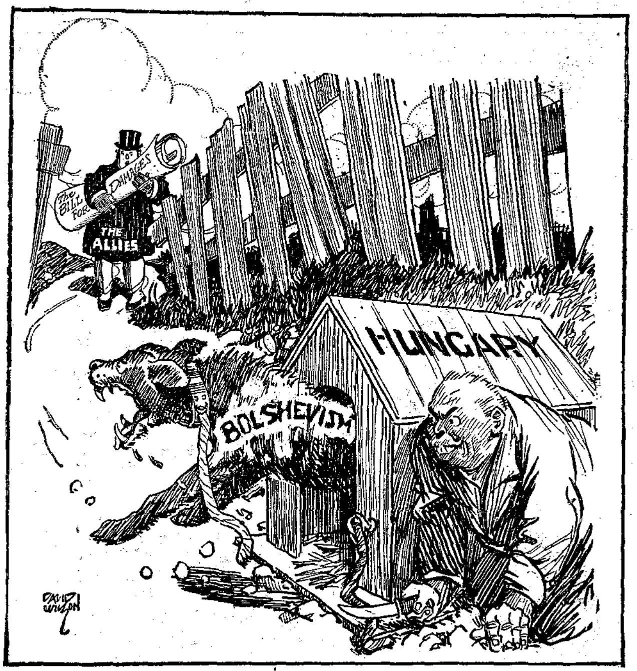

サアベルのおぢさんに子守は不適任か、

HOW NOT TO BRING UP THE BABY.

Grandpa Japan can never quiet Baby Korea till he takes off that rattling saber.
—*Jiji-shimpo* (Tokyo).

one or two weeks after this editorial appeared its prophecy was in part fulfilled. In Korea's appeal to the world for freedom as published by the Korean National Association the outstanding injustices to which the Koreans are submitted are listed as follows:

> "Their richest lands rapidly are passing under private and Japanese Government ownership.
>
> "The Korean language is abolished from the public schools, with the substitution of Japanese.
>
> "Korean scholars are not permitted the higher education.
>
> "The history of a proud Korea is excluded from the schools to make way for Japanese culture.
>
> "All Koreans are forced to salute the Japanese flag and to worship the Japanese Emperor's tablet.
>
> "Constant and bitter persecution of Christianity in all its activities—both in its distinctively religious activities and in its social and educational work—while official sanction is given Buddhist and Shinto propagandists.
>
> "Japanese are in control of all business and industry.
>
> "Constant inhumane treatment of any Korean who exhibits outwardly his endeavor to remain Korean."



TURNING THE DOG LOOSE ON THE COLLECTOR.

—*The Passing Show* (London).

The Korean Declaration of Independence was issued at Seoul and is signed by thirty-three representatives of the various religions in Korea. We are advised that the object of this religious classification, which begins with Presbyterians, then Methodists, then Roman Catholics, and lastly Buddhists, is to show that the movement is not one of any particular Church or religion, but of all Korea. The signers were arrested before the printed hand-bills containing it were on the streets of Seoul an hour. Following the declaration the Korean committee issued a later manifesto, urging the people that there must be no destruction of property and no violence against the life or safety of any one, and advising them that any Korean who resorted to violence would disgrace his nation and hurt its cause. In the declaration itself we read the following:

> "To bind by force 20,000,000 of resentful Koreans will mean not only loss of peace forever, for this part of the Far East, but also will mean for the center of danger as well as safety the 400,000,000 of China, a suspicion of Japan, and an ever-deepening hatred. From this all the rest of the East will suffer. To-day Korean independence would mean not only life and happiness for us, but also it would mean Japan's departure from an evil way and exaltation to the place of true protector of the East, so that China, too, even in her dreams, would put all fear of Japan aside. This thought comes from no minor resentment, but from a large hope for the future.

SHORT AND STORMY ANNALS OF BELA KUN

BELA KUN'S "DOWNFALL" is considered by some observers to indicate the gradual break-up of Bolshevism in Hungary, but Bolshevik sympathizers, or the Communist element, as they officially desire to be recognized, see in the reported overthrow of Hungary's Red leader nothing more than one step farther forward on the path of Communist progress. The first dispatches from Paris giving word of the new turn of affairs in Hungary spoke of the general demoralization of Bela Kun's army, which was straggling back from the different fronts in utter lack of discipline. The break-down in the spirit of the troops is attributed, according to Budapest dispatches, to the cessation of fighting against the Czechs and the Roumanians, because of the armistice, and also to the hasty increase of the well-drilled loyal army of 60,000 to 125,000. From Budapest also reports to the peace delegates indicate that Bolshevism in Hungary is confined almost exclusively to the capital, and that the peasants are obstructing shipments of food to the city, which is rapidly reaching a desperate state.

A "Red Terror" in its worst form is looked for in Budapest, according to a Berlin *Tageblatt* correspondent there, who says that "terror troops" are masters of the capital, have stormed the garrison, disarmed the troops of the Bela Kun Government, and distributed arms to the "ragged proletariat." The new leaders in control are the People's Commissaries Varga and Szamuely and Vice-Commissary of Foreign Affairs Moses Alpary. The *Tageblatt* correspondent smuggled out of Budapest parts of a recent speech of Bela Kun before the Executive Council of the *Soviet*, in which the one-time leader stated that Hungary was facing a triple crisis—in power, economics, and morale. The crisis in power was evidenced by the counter-revolution, in economics in the unbelievable prices of food, and in morale, in corruption, which had attained undreamed-of limits. According to Bela Kun, all officials in Hungary were susceptible to bribery. They were making out passes for persons to flee from Hungary, charging for them from 50,000 to 300,000 crowns, and they were also buying illicitly in the provinces. Every one, he declared, was swindling and willing to take any criminal steps to live well. It is recalled by the press that Bela Kun assumed the ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian *Soviet* Government in March, 1919. The Hungarian *Soviet* Government succeeded the Republican Government of Count Karolyi, and immediately he took office Bela Kun got in touch with the heads of the Russian *Soviet* Government. He was considered the founder of the Communist party in Hungary.

As to the Communist view of Bela Kun's retirement, we learn from the editor of the New York *Elore*, a radical Magyar daily, that it is immaterial to the Council-Republic of Hungary whether Bela Kun or some other person is in power so long as the instructions of the Workers' and Peasants' Councils are faithfully carried out. Admitting that Bela Kun may be *persona non grata* to the peace delegates, the *Elore* editor suggests that perhaps Bela Kun has stept down in order to find out whether the Allied delegates refuse to make peace with Hungary because of Bela Kun, or because Hungary is a Communist republic. Again, it is pointed out that there was great dissatisfaction of late with Bela Kun because he was not strong enough as a leader. A counter-revolution was springing up and the great bloodshed inevitably involved in such a movement could only be avoided by the firm arm of repression. The men named as new officials of the Communist Government in Hungary are said to possess the force and resolution necessary for such repression. But we are assured that whatever the change of personnel, the system of government remains the same, which is one "built upon industrial democracy, an industrial government system for the workers, by the workers, and of the workers. It may be overthrown by a force that is superior to the force of the proletariat, but at present no such superior force exists in Hungary."

IS THE TREATY A "SCRAP OF PAPER"?

WHETHER GERMANY BELIEVES she has another "scrap of paper" in the Versailles Treaty is the question agitating some observers who consider Germany the "faithless among the nations." Their suspicion is confirmed, we are told, by the fact that certain Allied leaders have found it necessary to assure the world that, if necessary, Germany will be "forced" to fulfil the terms of her agreement. Bluntly skeptical is the *Journal de Liége*, which avers that "it is obvious Germany signs with no intention of keeping her word," and it suggests that perhaps Germany "adds a new 'scrap of paper' to her collection" in the Treaty of 1919. Equally downright is the criticism of a newspaper in neutral Spain, the Madrid *Sol*, which issues the warning that "all is over only in a theoretical sense, because Germany signed with mental reservations," while the Brussels *Nation* remarks cynically that the Germans have signed the Treaty, but they "will never execute it," as they consider the Treaty "a peace of dupes." The Madrid *Figaro* adopts the explanation that Germany "accepted the terms, not because she believed herself vanquished, but because she feared that her people would lose all spirit of law and order." How well founded suspicion of Germany is may be partly judged from the observation of certain sullen German newspapers, among which is the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung*, which laments that the destiny of Germany is "sealed for a long time," and adds surlily that "our enemies have sown the seed of hate and we shall cultivate that sowing until the day comes when our people are strong enough to break its shackles of dishonor." Again the Berlin *Vorwärts* remarks:

> "We are the victims of force, but we may issue a word of warning to those who imagine that force shall always be possest solely by those folk at Paris who are now swollen with success. Let us have no lamentations, no despair, and let us not lose either courage or hope. The day of resurrection will surely come and the shame that has been inflicted upon us will revert on that day to those who are its author."

A cynical note sounds in the verdict of the Vienna *Zeit*, which says:

> "It is an evil peace, but it is peace. History is no longer made exclusively around a table covered with green baize, and the inevitable development of history will upset the most beautiful treaty ever drawn."

But also among the Vienna press we find the *Wiener Journal* pitying the Anglo-Saxon race because its chief representatives, Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson, allowed themselves to be "subjected to the fanatical hatred of Premier Clemenceau," and it calls this "a shame without parallel." This journal proceeds:

> "There is no precedent for the basis of crime on which the peace is built. The death of France has been hastened by this dreadful war, and her feeling of fatal decadence explains in part the hysteria that governed her dictation of the peace."

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* joins in sympathy for Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson, as it lays all the blame for the Treaty on Mr. Clemenceau. Thus it observes:

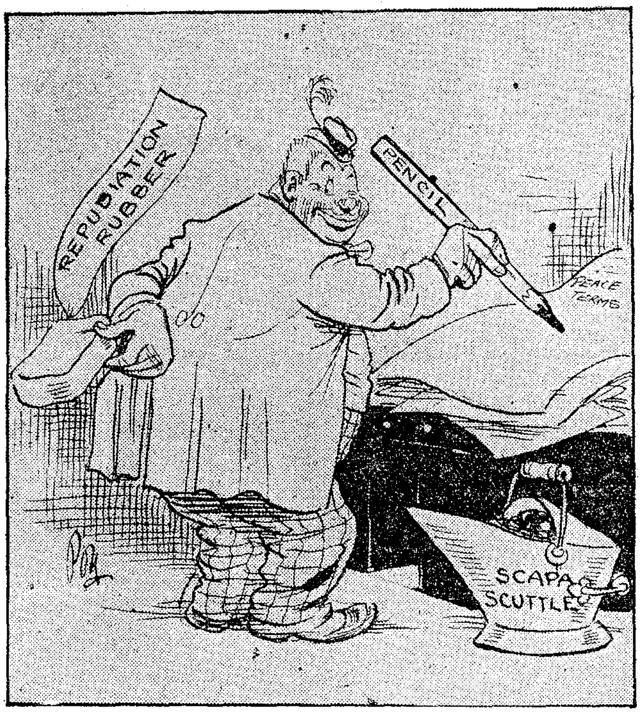
> "This Treaty is a transcript of madness—the work of a decrepit old man, who is a slave to his memories and his dreams of vengeance. Lloyd George suffered it to pass because his plans for British world-dominion are safeguarded, and President Wilson was simply incapable of meeting the European situation."

To find the silver lining of the cloud is the effort of some German papers, among which is the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, which says:

> "The National Assembly has drained the chalice of sorrow to the last dregs. No suffering will be spared the German people. At least, let it be hoped that through the peace all our internal discord will be ended."

The Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung* advises the people that now the peace is signed "the national ideal must grow and develop each day, and we must never tire of exhorting those who think as good Germans to stick together and work." But—to quote another harsh remark from Spain—the Madrid *El Pais* says:

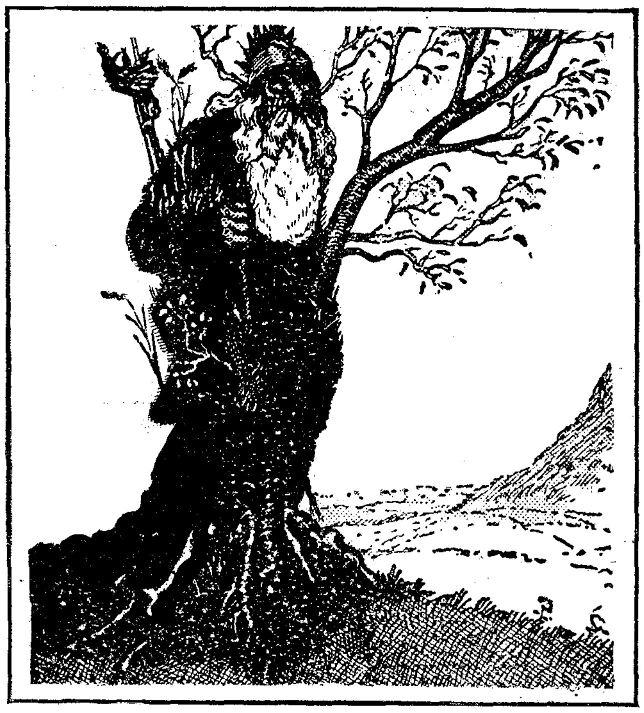
> "The German Republic, suspected of Kaiserism because of its personnel of spurious revolutionaries and because of its incessant machinations, was obliged to submit. It deserves to disappear in the night of history as the German Fleet has disappeared in the waters of Scapa Flow."



SIGN *VS.* COUNTERSIGN.

If the Huns can scuttle their ships, they can scuttle their pledged word.

—*Evening News* (London).



A GERMAN PREDICTION OF PERFIDY.

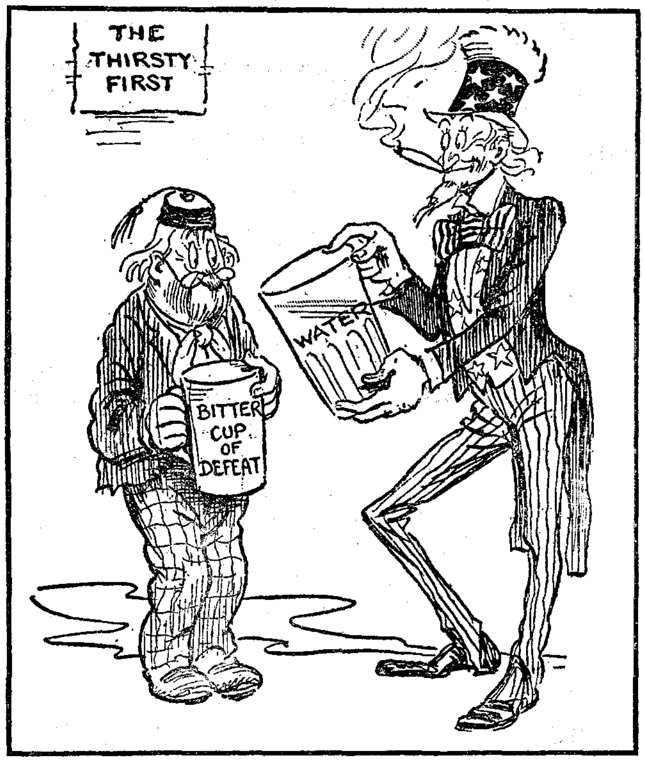
A French soldier of the Army of Occupation in the year 2000 still awaiting the payment of the last 50,000 milliards of war-indemnity.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

SKEPTICAL SKETCHES OF SCALAWAG SCHEMES.

"DRY" AMERICA AS AN EXAMPLE TO ENGLAND

ENGLAND SHOULD SERIOUSLY HEED America's example in prohibition, say some British editors, who take this stand not so much on moral as on the material ground of the mental and physical efficiency of a "dry" nation. Others declare that prohibition will not prohibit, predict worse conditions under surreptitious evasions, or brand the law as a blow at human freedom. The Manchester *Guardian*, however, sees the entire Anglo-Saxon race coming around to prohibition, with England alone hanging back. American prohibition it considers the "biggest blow at the use of alcohol that has been struck since Mohammed banned liquor among his followers, unless, indeed, we except the Czar's ukase against vodka at the beginning of the war," and this daily adds:



UNCLE SAM—"You needn't grouse. Just look at the cup I've got to swallow!" —*Daily Mail* (London).

"The growth of the movement toward abjuring alcohol among the English-speaking peoples has been hastened by the war, but in no sense caused by it. It has made a slow and steady progress, district by district, province by province, and State by State. Canada is dry except for Quebec; and it may soon be impossible legally to obtain liquor between Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. New Zealand, in the latest of many *referenda*, narrowly missed achieving Dominion-wide prohibition. Already, like Australia, she has by local option ended the liquor traffic in many districts. Scotland and Wales steadily tighten their hold on the 'trade,' and the former is about to embark on a far-reaching plan of local option."

Then, in somewhat censorious mood, *The Guardian* wonders why "England alone moves with extreme caution in the matter," and it suggests that the Englishman "may well ask himself how it happens that he is a brake instead of a source of power to a movement that is sweeping all before it among the men of his race overseas." The London *Daily News*, a noted supporter of the "dry" cause, tells us that hitherto the British people have refused to regard prohibition as practical social politics, but have thought of it "merely as fanaticism." Now they must face it squarely, and this journal proceeds:

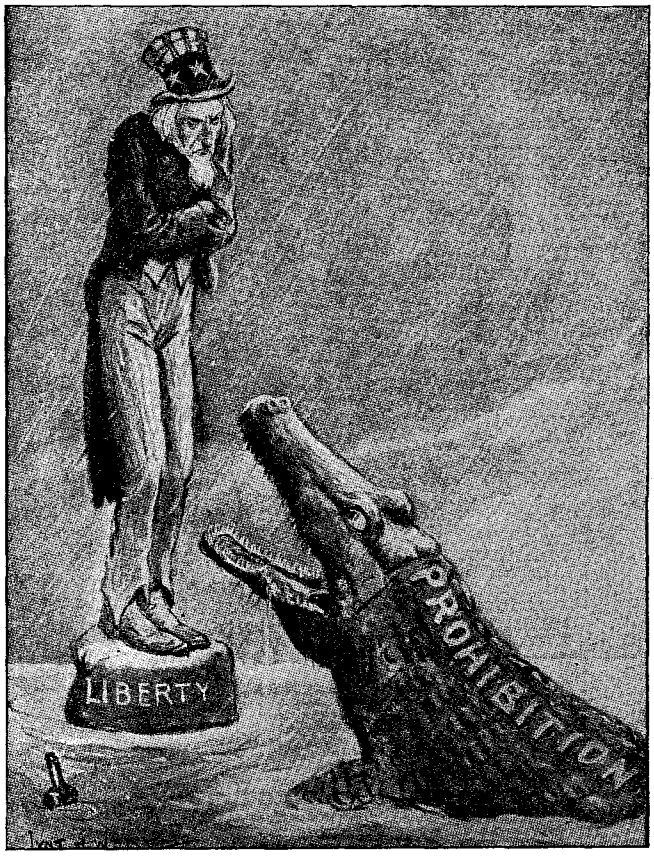
"Europe will be confronted by a 'dry' America—commanding, not only material resources, but an efficiency in industrial and civic life going beyond any standards in European society. For us and our national future, what is that going to mean?"

Similarly the London *Westminster Gazette* believes that "if we are to meet the future and to hold our own equally against demilitarized Germany and 'dry' America, we shall have to find better specifics than 'unlimited beer.'" A less fixt idea is exprest by the London *New Statesman*, which says that tho "it would be unquestionably true to say that while the multitude of British people hold that a nation like the United States can not possibly banish liquor from its society, an extraordinary number of American citizens are persuaded that it can." A very interesting feature of the whole controversy in the United States is the use made on both sides of the patriotic appeal, thinks this weekly, which explains that—

"The prohibitionists are exploiting the revelations of the Senate Committee of inquiry into enemy propaganda to prove the alliance of the brewers with Germany and their active complicity in the corruption of opinion through bought newspapers; while the wets, with an accurate instinct for the most opprobrious nickname of the movement, declared that prohibition is Bolshevism. There would seem to be no possibility of forecasting the development of affairs during the coming half-year. It is possible that legal judgments may be obtained from the State courts (not the Supreme Court at Washington) in favor of light beers, thus making it possible to evade the amendment. And whether this should occur or not, it is possible that the prohibition amendment may strain to breaking-point the renowned Constitution itself. It is possible, again, that the federal machine of government may crack on an attempt to enforce so unprecedented a law. No one can tell."

Equally skeptical, the London *Daily Chronicle* observes:

"It will be interesting to see whether the transient 'prohibition' at least does not, after all, actually increase the quantity of intoxicating liquor consumed in America, and whether it will not be found expedient to mitigate the Constitutional 'prohibition' itself with equally generous exceptions.



A "DRY" PROPOSAL.

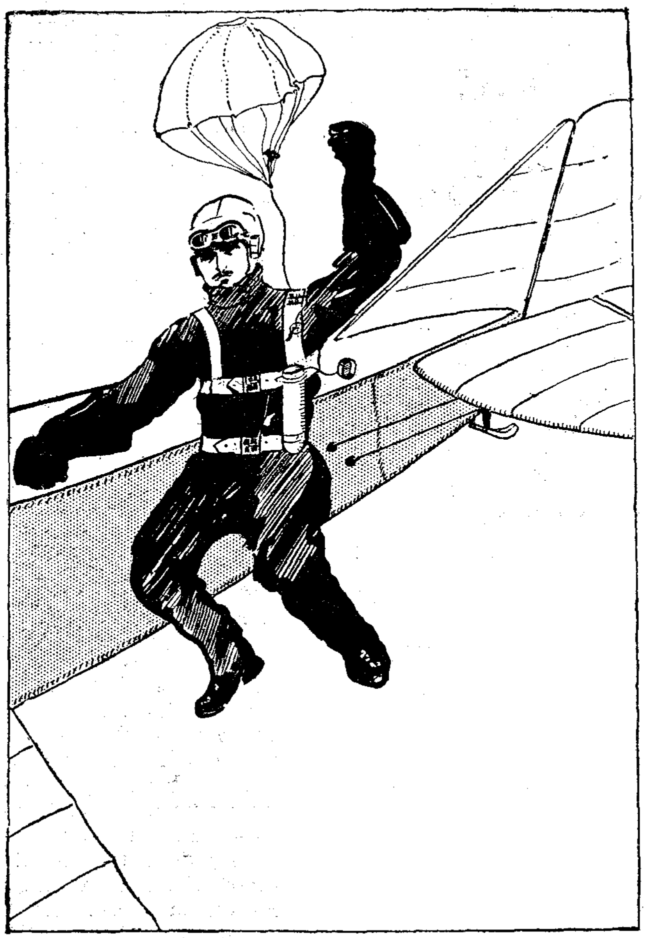
THE "COLDWATER" CROCODILE—"Come in out of the wet."
—*The Bystander* (London).

"In Burns's day, when whisky was taxed beyond the range of the poor, it was found possible to reach that stage of elevation which he described as having 'a wee drap in oor ee' on cheap claret, and it is quite possible that even next year, and in their own country, Americans may still be merry."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

PARACHUTING FROM A PLANE

THE PARACHUTE as a means of escaping from a damaged airplane has been much discust, but its use has not yet assumed a practical aspect. The Germans are said to have practised it to some extent, but Lieut.-Col. H. S. Holt, who writes in the "Aeronautical Engineering" supplement to *The Aeroplane* (London), says that after making careful inquiry overseas, altho he found records of some escapes of this kind, he discovered not a particle of evidence that any of them had been made while the plane was actually falling. He considers some new form of mechanism necessary, and he has devised what he calls an "autochute," or compound parachute system, in which the release of the main parachute is effected by a smaller or "pilot" parachute, which is released before the man jumps and relieves the strain on the large parachute at the moment of opening. This strain, he says, is usually a variable quantity, depending, in the case of a parachute launched from a captive balloon, on the distance it falls before opening. If the parachute is launched from a rapidly moving airplane, additional and severe strains may be thrown on the fabric. In the compound or tandem parachute system the strain on the main parachute is always the same within small limits, and can be accurately estimated. The pilot parachute opens first and then withdraws the main parachute from its case. Writes Colonel Holt:



A "HOP OFF" IN THE AIR.

Jumping from a disabled plane with a double parachute. "The pilot parachute opens first, and then withdraws the main parachute from its case."

"By simple timing-devices the release of the main parachute can be delayed as long as desired; but the strain on it when opening will always be the same, because a well-designed pilot parachute attains its terminal velocity in a few feet.

"In certain cases the writer employs a secondary pilot parachute of very small diameter and made of as light and thin a material as possible, whose function is to draw out the first pilot parachute. This is only necessary where the first pilot has to be made of considerable diameter and very strong and heavy.

"Theoretically the strain on the main parachute can be reduced to any extent by varying the relative areas of the main and pilot parachutes. But practically there are limits beyond which one can not go; as, for instance, if one made the pilot larger than the main, which would be an absurdity.

"The essentials for a good pilot parachute are smallness of area relative to the main parachute, great strength of material, and design and rapid inflation. . . . . . .

"The writer in practise attaches the pilot to the main by cords from the cable of the pilot to the circumference of the hole in the main. Correctly speaking, the pilot cable should be attached directly to the cable of the main at the point where the lines meet. In this way the load on the pilot parachute would be transmitted direct to the cable of the main instead of through the fabric of the main. But there are obvious practical objections to this.

"The writer has already successfully employed this compound system in his large parachute flares, and to adapt it to life-saving parachutes was merely a matter of modifying details and proportions to suit somewhat different conditions."

In the type of "autochute" shown in the illustrations the main parachute is carried on the aviator's back, in a sort of knapsack with a spring lid. The cable connecting it with the pilot is secured to the harness with a spring-bolt, which is either released automatically at once or can be held back at the pleasure of the flier. The method of operation is as follows, as described by Colonel Holt:

"The pilot parachute is withdrawn and held in the hand, and the man gets in a position to jump overboard. The instant before jumping he releases the parachute, which opens as soon as he begins to fall and draws out the main parachute.

"In certain circumstances he may wish to fall for a considerable distance under the pilot parachute only. Thus if he found he was close to the coast and was afraid the main parachute might drift out to sea before it reached the earth, he might wish to fall very quickly to within a few hundred feet of the ground. Or, again, in wartime, if the passenger thought the enemy airmen would attack him with their machine guns while falling, he could drop under the small pilot until near the ground, and then release the main.

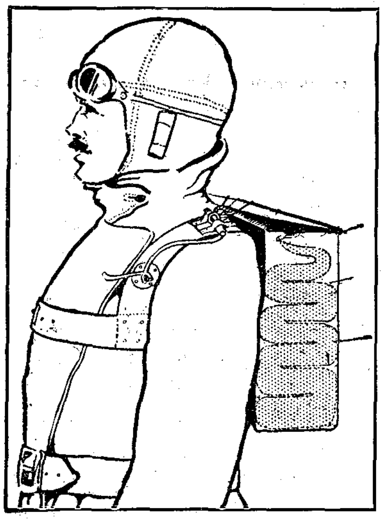
"In this case before jumping off he will turn the lever on the harness, thereby locking the release-bolt so that the main parachute is not withdrawn. Until he releases the lever the main parachute will be retained in its receptacle.

"When falling under the parachute a man is apt to grip and cling on to anything that he can get hold of, and the lever locking this bolt is arranged in such a way that he can not do this, and the moment he lets go of the lever the bolt will be released.

"At the moment the cords become taut the strain falls on the pilot parachute, which acts as a brake on the whole system and lessens the shock when the main parachute opens to full expansion a moment later. Thus the shock due to the coming into action of the parachute system is divided into two portions separated by a fraction of time from one another. For this reason it seems probable that shock-absorbers will be quite unnecessary in the compound parachute system. The relative proportion of the two shocks depends chiefly on the relative sizes of the two parachutes . . . . . .

"There is much less suction from the aperture at the apex or the center of the parachute than there is with a single parachute, the reason being that during the withdrawal of the main parachute there is hardly any motion of translation of this parachute beyond a leisurely fall of a few feet per second, due to its weight acting on the pilot parachute.

"This suction is one of the greatest dangers in connection with parachutes, as it causes a vacuum between the folds of the parachute and effectually prevents its opening. But even such small amount of suction as might be present is entirely eliminated by the device the writer has adopted of closing the central hole with a disk of specially flexible paper. This is arranged to be easily replaced each time after use. It remains intact till the pressure inside the parachute becomes sufficient to burst it. With this arrangement and the system of tubes already described it matters very little how the parachute is folded, and nothing in the nature of skilled attendance is necessary."



WITH PARACHUTE ON BACK.

The aviator is ready for a drop to earth.

ROADS PAST THE TALKING STAGE—The best thing about the good-roads movement now, says *The Implement and Tractor Trade Journal* (Kansas City, Mo., June 21), is that it is a movement of materials toward the roads to be improved and not exclusively a movement of devoted and public-spirited jaws, as it has been for ten or fifteen years. More highways are definite projects or under actual construction at this time than ever before in the road-building history of this country. We read further:

"The returned soldiers from France are telling us stay-at-homes what good roads mean. The young Yanks in the A. E. F. came in contact with roads that had been kept good for centuries. They know what would have happened in the movement of troops, supplies, etc., had it not been for the excellent French highways. Highways are meant to travel over. They will insist that our roads must meet this reasonable test. All improvements have to go through their 'talking stage.' That is characteristic of any democracy. But our public is about to issue an order for a real system of good roads. These confident statements are borne out by the fact that a number of States have adopted road-building programs and provided for the money. This is not reconstruction. It is construction itself."

MORE WHEAT WITH TRACTORS—Kansas farmers who use tractors in their work are getting eight to ten more bushels of wheat per acre than those who do not use them, according to J. J. Hartman, a wheat and live-stock farmer near Elmo, Kan., who is quoted in an article entitled, "Tractor Increases the Wheat Yield," contributed by F. B. Nichols to *The Tractor and Gas Engine Review* (Madison, Wis., July). Success in winter-wheat growing, Mr. Nichols asserts, is largely a matter of plowing deeply early in the season. This will conserve moisture, aid in the forming of available plant food, and allow the capillary attraction to be restored before planting-time. This early, deep plowing, however, can not be done over a large acreage, in hot weather, with the ordinary horse equipment of a farm; and here is where the tractor comes in. Increased yields such as those reported above quickly pay for the machine, and, according to Mr. Nichols, it is "placing the wheat-raising business on a new basis." He says:

"As an average for the country, year after year, deep, early preparation of the seed-bed is the vital thing in getting a good yield of wheat. Fairly good yields usually are produced even in unfavorable years on the fields that were plowed deeply early in July. This early preparation allows a prompt start of the bacterial and chemical plant food-forming agencies, so the maximum amount of plant food will be available later when the crop is planted. . . . . Most of the progress made by tractor farming has come because of the appreciation of the need for deep plowing."

THE CAVALRY OF INDUSTRY

THE "HORSE-POWER" IS UNIVERSALLY USED as the unit for measuring the rate of doing work, whether by an animal, a man, or an engine. The name of the unit harks back to the day when all heavy work was done by draft animals, and it furnishes an excuse for the somewhat fanciful title which we copy from an editorial in *Power Plant Engineering* (Chicago, July 1). The article in question relates to the power controlled through machinery by industrial workers, measured in the conventional units and compared with that which they could have exerted personally without machines. The comparison is thus between "horse-power" and man-power, and justifies the writer in applying to our present effective combination of the machine and the man (or woman) behind it the name "cavalry of industry." These are horses that we can not ride to death, and they are working for us faster and more efficiently every day. We read:

"During the war we heard much of the man in the shop serving as much as the man in the Army. But we did not get specifications as to the branch in which he served. A little consideration places him in the cavalry, for every man is using horse-power—some many horse-power—to do his work.

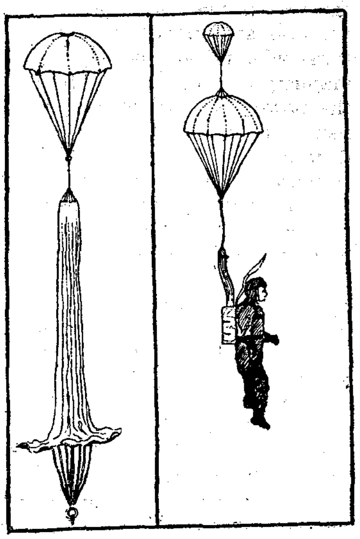
"Just a few facts. It will take continuous effort of a big draft-horse for one and one-third hours to give the energy of a kilowatt-hour. And a horse can do as much muscular work as ten men.

"Now, in the Schenectady shops of the General Electric Company over 66,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy were used during 1918. And the employees, men and girls, were 21,500.

"There you have each man and each girl, on an average, using 3,100 kilowatt-hours, or about 4,150 horse-power-hours. On a nine-hour-day basis and 300 days a year, each employee was using one big draft-horse and one ordinary horse, truly some force of cavalry. Practically an army division, and each one with two horses to ride. Of course, some of the girls used only a pony, so that left some of the men using a team that would put into the shade the twenty-mule borax outfit.

"Now look at the men it would have required if this cavalry outfit had been infantry—all man-power. That 4,150 horse-power-hours would have required the muscle work of fifteen men working for each employee. Each employee commanded the labor of two infantry squads—every working minute, all the year. The whole would have made an army of 344,000 men; and that in one works of one company.

"What does it mean in cost to be using this industrial cavalry in place of men? With workers paid the average wage, the cost of electrical machinery and supplies is about one-sixteenth what it would be with man-power used alone. An electric-light socket instead of thirty cents would cost $4.80 if our cavalry force were wiped out. An electric toaster would cost $75, and a fan to alleviate our swelterings would cost $150. We would go back to kerosene and candles in a hurry.



HOW THE TWO PARACHUTES WORK

In "parachuting from a plane."

"And we would walk, or creep along in the festive horse-car. Big factories would be out of the question. Small shops with a few men working would take their place. For most of us it would be a case of 'back to the land.' And for many a case of 'no job.'

"To our cavalry of industry and its horse-power equipment, and to the resulting ease and low cost of production, do we owe all our comforts and much of our civilization."

SINGLE-EYEDNESS

IS ONE EYE NEARLY AS USEFUL AS TWO? Or only half as useful? This question is important in the determination of disability in connection with insurance or pensions. In England, at present, a so-called "flat scale" obtains, according to which the loss of one eye is rated as 50 per cent. of total disability. Sir Arthur Pearson, giving evidence before the [British] Select Committee on the Administration of Soldiers' and Sailors' Pensions, characterized this plan as "absolutely absurd," and suggested 25 per cent. as a more reasonable estimate. Sir Arthur's view is that a man with one eye is almost as well off as one with two. Says *The Lancet* (London, June 21), commenting on this:

"On the other hand, from the point of view of insurance against any temporary or permanent disability to the remaining eye, the possession of two sound eyes is a matter of considerable importance. Also, the binocular field of vision is considerably larger than the monocular, and may be a factor of importance in the avoidance of accidents—for instance, in crossing a crowded street. With regard to the value of binocular vision, that is a matter in which a great deal of misconception exists. Our knowledge on the subject has not reached any degree of finality, as was shown in a recent discussion that took place on the visual perception of solid forms at the Section of Ophthalmology of the Royal Society of Medicine.

"The power of fusing the two dissimilar images of an object which are focused on the two retinæ is certainly a valuable attainment and helps those who possess it—*i.e.*, the majority of people—to acquire the power of estimating correctly the relative position or distance of objects or parts of objects—a power which is known as sense of perspective, or stereoscopic vision.

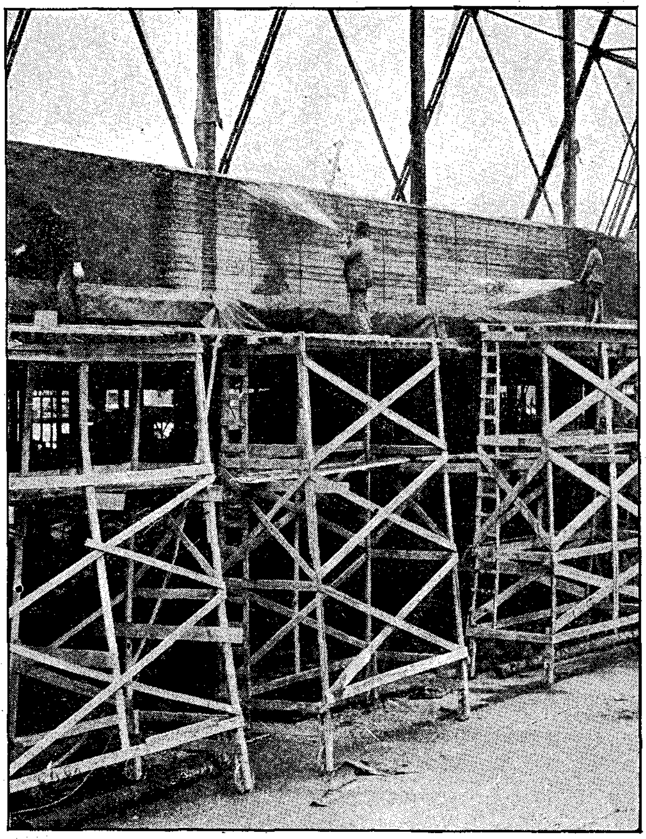
"This power, however, is by no means confined to those with two eyes; the man who grows up blind in one eye from infancy may possess it in almost equal perfection with the possessor of two normal eyes; for the fusion sense is only one among many factors which contribute to its attainment, and, if it is wanting, may be compensated for by any one who is able to get full value out of the remaining factors.

"These are atmospheric and shadow effects, parallax, and, above all, the memory of what the shape of objects really is, according to knowledge which has been acquired in early years, largely by the sense of touch. All these are as available to the one-eyed as to the two-eyed man, and hence it happens that a man may play cricket well or be a good airman, and yet be without the faculty of binocular vision. On the other hand, if one who possesses this faculty is suddenly deprived of it he will be considerably handicapped, especially at first. A woman may find she can not pour from a teapot into a cup without spilling the tea.

"A hammerman may take some time before he can hit the nail on the head with his former accuracy; indeed, whether or not he can ever attain it again is doubtful. The just assessment of the disability due to the loss of an eye is a matter of considerable difficulty, but certainly Sir Arthur Pearson's estimate is far more reasonable than that of the pensions authority in cases where the second eye is a sound one. Where it is not, the compensation should, of course, be substantially increased."

SHOOTING UP WAREHOUSES

HOW GUNS WERE USED during the war not only for destroying buildings, but for erecting them, is told by a contributor to *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). This remarkable constructive "shooting" was effected by what are called "cement guns," used to apply stucco with great speed and in huge volume to steel or timber framing covered with wire network. The type of cement used for this purpose has been appropriately named "gunnite." In building army warehouses at Norfolk, Va., which is the particular item of work described in the paper named above, a battery of "guns" was used, and as many as twelve were sometimes projecting their sticky missiles at once. As shown in the accompanying picture, the apparatus looks more like a hose squirting out a semiliquid mixture than like a gun; but in war-work it is natural that the military metaphor should prevail. The Norfolk warehouses were accordingly "shot up" with speed and efficiency. To quote and condense:


"SHOOTING UP" A CONCRETE WALL WITH "GUNNITE."

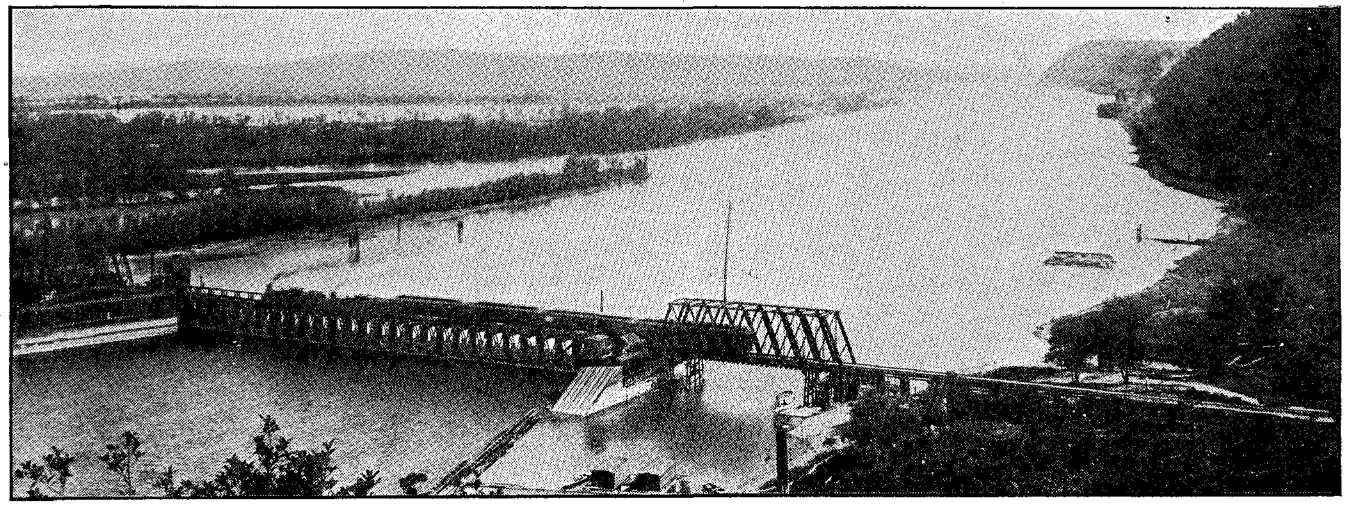
"Concrete walls and wide roofs were placed with the cement-gun on timber and steel frame warehouses and pier sheds on the United States Army Base at Norfolk, Va., during the war. Land being cheap as compared with that for army bases in large cities, the warehouse facilities there are provided in the form of large one-story buildings, with a view to securing convenience and rapidity in making up cargoes. On the site of 640 acres there are eight warehouses, which serve two piers, the former having a capacity of nearly 2,500,000 square feet of floor-area and the latter having sufficient frontage to accommodate as many as twelve large ocean steamers.

"Transportation difficulties at the time of construction made it imperative to use local material as far as possible. Sand being plentiful, it was decided to make the walls of 2-inch concrete, placed by the cement-gun process. This was employed for six warehouses, while one has brick and the other has tile walls, the latter being weatherproofed with a stucco coat applied by the cement gun. Wire netting of triangular mesh was secured to the posts and girts by wire nails and by wire chairs which kept the netting about one-half inch away from the wood.

"On the inside of the building are placed wood-form panels about one-half inch behind the wire, and the gunnite is shot in place from the outside to build up a wall about two inches thick. After twenty-four hours the panels may be removed and set up for the next section of the work.

"Roof construction of an unusual type for the middle bay consists of a 2½-inch slab of concrete or gunnite. Forms were placed close against the upper flanges, and wire netting was stretched from side to side, being supported clear of the beams by wire chairs. The concrete was then shot into place from above.

"A test panel eleven days old, under a uniformly distributed load of 164 pounds per square foot, showed a deflection of five-eighth of an inch with slight cracks on the underside. At 209 pounds the deflection increased to one and five-eighths inches, and the cracks opened. On removal of the load the slab returned to normal position and showed no sign of injury on the top surface."



Courtesy of "The Railway Review," Chicago.

THE PONTOON RAILROAD BRIDGE CONNECTING PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WISCONSIN, AND NORTH McGREGOR, IOWA.

PONTOON RAILWAY BRIDGES

A RAILWAY BRIDGE built on boats has been used for many years to cross the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, Wis. It has worked satisfactorily, and others are being constructed on the same principle. We quote a descriptive article contributed by P. Schwarzbach to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, July). The author says in his heading: "The tide rises and falls, but the train speeds along at an even level." Just when the Mississippi became a tidal stream, and how long it takes the tidal wave to climb up the thousand-mile stretch from the Gulf, we are not informed. We are retaining the tidal allusions in the extract, as the Mississippi certainly does rise and fall, and the exact cause is of minor consequence in the present connection. In a real tidal stream, however, with constant change of level, running through two complete cycles every twenty-four hours, the method of compensation by the insertion of blocks by hand might not prove convenient. We are told:

"As you ride through Prairie du Chien, Wis., you hear your fellow passengers talking about the pontoon bridge you soon will cross. At the word 'pontoon' you automatically mumble something about Xerxes crossing the Hellespont and try to remember what you once learned about that pontoon bridge he used.

"A pontoon bridge is a bridge built on boats, rather shaky and dangerous—a degree better than nothing in an emergency.

"It is often made simply of planks laid across rowboats which are placed side by side. While in alarm you imagine your train swaying and finally falling off into the river, you find yourself already crossing the bridge. No jerks, no wabbling, nothing unusual about it! How can that be?

"This pontoon is so built that tide variation, and the change of buoyancy due to the weight of the train, are absorbed in its mechanism. Instead of being made up of several boats, it is built on one. The pontoon is a double-decker. On the lower floor is the steam-engine, with its drum, that opens and closes the bridge. This is done by means of a heavy steel cable which connects the west end of the pontoon with piling in the river.

"Between the lower and the upper floors there are nineteen columns, each of which contains twenty-eight blocks seven inches thick. The tracks are on the upper floor. As the tide rises some of the blocks in each column are gradually removed by hand. The space between floors is thus shortened just enough to make up for the tide rise. The blocks are put back when the tide goes down.

"When the blocks are taken out, six motors on the lower deck, which are run by a turbine-driven dynamo, turn drums that stand beside all the columns of blocking. Wire cables attached to these drums extend up and over pulleys which are mounted on beams on the upper floor. As the drums turn, the cables lift up the tracking and keep it up until the blocks have been removed. Then the cables are unwound and the tracking slips back into place.

"The boat itself is 274 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 6 feet thick. The wood in it was treated with many tons of creosote to keep it from rotting. This pontoon is opened only for very large boats. All small ones must go through spans in the pile bridge built at the east end of the pontoon.

"From Prairie du Chien this bridge goes over the Mississippi to Iowa. You may think it a clumsy way to build a bridge; but the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway does not agree with you, for it is building many bridges after this pattern."

In *The Railway Review* (Chicago, May 24) it is stated that there are only four bridges of this kind in the United States, and that all belong to the railway named above. In a later issue (June 28) this is corrected by the statement that there is a pontoon bridge on the Addison branch of the Rutland Railroad, where that road crosses Lake Champlain, near Ticonderoga, N. Y. Says *The Review:*

"The lake is about half a mile wide at the point of crossing, and the track is carried on a pile trestle, except for a distance of three hundred feet over the boat channel, which gap is filled by a wooden pontoon 300 feet in length and 26 feet in width. The present pontoon was constructed in 1902, under the direction of Mr. Parker [assistant engineer of the New York Central], and replaced a pontoon of similar dimensions which was destroyed by fire.

"The variation in the water-level amounts to about ten feet, which is overcome by stringers being hinged on the pontoon, and also on the trestle approaches, the stringers on the pontoon being raised and lowered by hydraulic piston connected with a pump on the pontoon."

ODD USES FOR CLOTH—The demand for textile fabrics for use in various unexpected ways may be seen from inspection of the "questions and answers" page in a single issue of *The Textile World Journal* (New York). One correspondent writes for advice in the finishing of textile material to be used for powder-puffs; another inquires what fabric can best be used for an airplane-runway in muddy airdromes. A third complains that his silk cloth "looks cottony," and wants to know what he shall do about it. Still another desires information regarding the water-proofing powers of aluminum stearate. The editor's answer to the question about the airplane-runway is interesting, and we quote it, as follows:

"In our opinion, the most available and satisfactory material for use as a runway for airplanes on muddy ground is coconut matting, or a somewhat heavier material than jute-cotton bagging. It is possible, of course, that ordinary jute-cotton bagging would be found satisfactory for light machines, or that two thicknesses of this bagging superimposed could be used, for heavy machines as well. However, it is our impression that coconut matting would be the best all-around material, provided the cost is not considered prohibitive. If, as you suggest, bamboo matting might be found satisfactory, we are inclined to believe that a matting woven of willow-withes, similar to that which is used for protecting the levee of the lower Mississippi River from erosion, might be found satisfactory."

WHAT THE DRAFT SHOULD TEACH US

FROM ONE-THIRD to one-half of our drafted men were unfit for soldiers. Thirty per cent. were rejected by their draft boards as physically unfit. Others were thrown out at the camps. The fact that this high proportion of our young men are so far below par as to be unavailable for military service is cause for great anxiety. Gen. Leonard Wood, writing in *Modern Medicine* (Chicago), asserts that we are not only losing out from the standpoint of military efficiency, but are wasting vast amounts of energy from that of economic and industrial fitness. There is to be a "war after the war," we are told—a contest for the world's industrial supremacy. In this fight America is apparently handicapped heavily at the outset. The remedy, according to General Wood, is physical supervision and universal training. Many of the physical defects found in drafted men after they were sent to camps were, he says, of a character which could have been easily corrected in early youth through proper training and exercise. Others could have been very much benefited. We read:

"Flat chests, spinal curvatures and deformities, flat feet, wretched muscular development, defective teeth, slow co-ordination of mind and muscle were common. And this among the 70 per cent. who were sent to us as presumably fit for service. What the condition of the remaining 30 per cent. was can readily be imagined.

"Again, many men were exempted as obviously physically unfit, and were not brought before the boards for physical examination. It is safe to say that 50 per cent. of our men were unfit for field-service in war. This is bad enough from the military standpoint, but it is even more serious from the standpoint of industrial efficiency.

"Among the men from the South there was a very large proportion of them with hookworm, with its attendant anemia and sluggishness of mind and muscle. Indeed, the entire situation was one which indicated the need of much broader and deeper interest on the part of the state in the welfare of its youth, the establishment of measures looking to the building-up of physical training and general sanitary supervision in public schools and in all places where the youth come under the supervision and control of the state. There was also a large percentage of vice diseases, indicating the importance of emphasizing the dangers to which youth is subjected, and the need of more thorough instruction on this point. Carelessness concerning the person brought out very forcibly the necessity of more careful teaching in matters of personal hygiene.

"Certainly these facts indicate very clearly that we must wake up and pay much more attention to the physical and moral development of the youth of the country; that we are losing a large portion of our men from a standpoint of military efficiency, and are subjected to enormous wastage from the standpoint of economic and industrial efficiency. These are losses which the nation can ill-afford, in view of the coming contest for industrial supremacy.

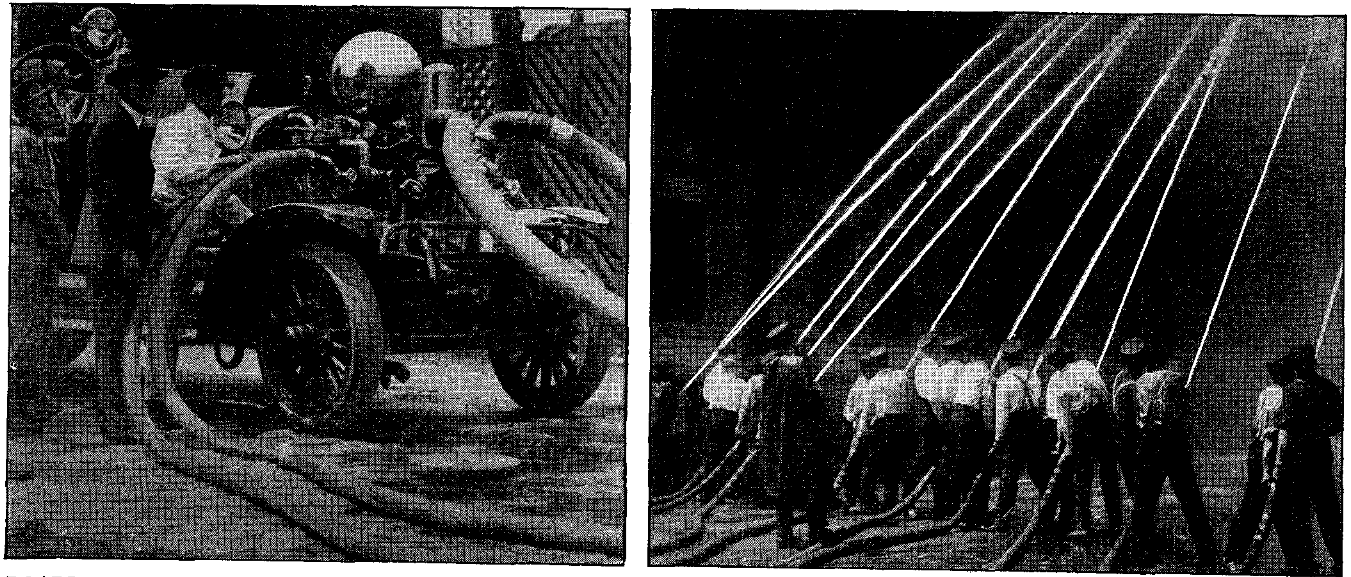
"Then, again, if we want sound children we must have sound parents. To insure this end, much more thorough and intelligent methods are required in the education of our youth. Much has been done. Much more must be done.

"We must have thorough and careful physical supervision of our children in the schools, beginning with early youth. We must carry this work through systematically. It is of vital importance to the nation. With the physical training must go careful moral training.

"Another powerful agency in correcting existing physical defects will be found in universal training for national service. This training will include rigid physical supervision and intelligent effort to build up poor physiques and to correct physical deficiencies. This, however, will only reach the boys and young men. Our physical training must be broad enough to reach the girls and young women of the land."

THE LARGEST GASOLINE FIRE-ENGINE—A test of what is asserted to be the world's largest gasoline motor fire-engine, made in Louisville, Ky., on June 18 last, is described and illustrated in the Louisville *Herald*. Says this paper:

"Braving showers of spray that let no straw hat or Palm Beach suit go undampened, men, women, and children were awed by the powers of the new equipment that roared and vibrated like an airplane motor as it pumped thousands of gallons of water into the air every minute. . . . 'The spectacular old-time fire-engine rolling down the street with smoke pouring from its funnel and steam hissing in its cylinders is passing,' said Chief Neunschwander as he watched the big motor doing the work of twelve ordinary engines. 'With this engine on duty in the business district we are in a position to cope with nearly any fire.' At first the apparatus threw a two-and-a-quarter-inch vertical stream from 200 to 210 feet in the air. Following this exhibition four-and-a-quarter-inch streams were thrown on to Center Street, which is as much work as five ordinary small steam fire-engines can do. The third test was the use of four 'three-way Siamese sets,' divided into four lines from the engine to four three-way couplings and throwing twelve three-quarters of an inch streams of water toward the heavens at once."



ROARING "LIKE AN AIRPLANE MOTOR, IT PUMPS THOUSANDS OF GALLONS OF WATER IN THE AIR EVERY MINUTE."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 81

LETTERS - AND - ART

AN INTELLECTUAL ENTENTE WITH ENGLAND

THE SORRY HISTORY of our exchange professorships with Germany does not daunt us in trying for another intellectual *entente*. Only the object of exchange is no longer Germany. Some hardy spirit has proposed an exchange of newspaper editors with England, and the project has enough gunpowder in it to blow up two countries. A milder form of interevangelization is seen in Mr. Barrett H. Clark's proposal of "an intellectual *entente* among English-speaking nations—particularly between Great Britain and the United States." The hand has been held out to us from the other side by such men as John Masefield, Alfred Noyes, Cecil Chesterton, Ian Hay, John Galsworthy, and Laurence Housman; but in spite of the fact that "the American is a lecture-loving person," Mr. Clark can only say that the literary ambassadors have up to the present "striven without conspicuous encouragement from Americans." He sizes us up as "suspicious, I think—or a trifle reticent, and perhaps a bit apathetic. The war is over, we reason; let us do our best to restore business relations and let the rest go hang." The one person we seem eager to entice over here is Bernard Shaw, and he hits the *entente* project a thump that shows perhaps more suspicion than good will. "The only recipe for artificial *ententes* that I know of," he says, "is a tablespoonful of lies twice a day administered in several newspapers." Mr. Clark has a batch of letters that he is printing in the New York *Sun*, which show that their writers have another idea than their Irish *Thersites*. Besides the program of lectures, the proposals are at most tentative. "Some kind of a hospitality club," suggests Mr. Hugh Walpole. Mr. Zangwill would have it ordained that "any book, article, or play copyrighted in either country be *ipso facto* copyrighted in both countries." Lord Dunsany, indeed, sees the *entente* already existing, and doesn't set much store on such an unpredictable thing as literature:

> "At any rate, it is clear that our two countries now feel very close to each other, and since they hold identical views on such things as the drowning of women and the bombing of children, it is obviously to the interest of humanity that they should remain close, forming a solid and formidable block of what seems to us the right feeling.
>
> "It is pleasant to think, if the projected time-tables that I read are accurate, that a man by having his breakfast very early and his supper rather late may now have the one meal in England and the other in America in the same day; a pleasant change after correspondence that has lately accustomed one to expect an answer to a letter in little short of two months.
>
> "That the present feeling will continue, momentarily ruffled, of course, by the occasional loss of luggage by tourists from either country and questions about it in Congress and Parliament, I trust there is little doubt. It is difficult to imagine a serious breach ever coming between the two countries on any grounds, short of an emperor rising up in America, claiming descent from heaven, and seeking to impose his divine will upon England.
>
> "That there will be efforts made to estrange us I do not doubt, and such efforts will be well made, and they will appeal especially to the idiosyncrasies of each nation, holding up baseball to the ridicule of English cricketers, and pointing out in America the futility of a nation that can waste two whole summer days over one game of cricket. But our present alliance is based upon the failure of all such propaganda, and we need only be watchful, not fearful of the future."

Swinnerton, whose following here has not yet become a cult, points out that "the danger, unless very sane people are in charge, is that sets and cliques in one country might be foisted on the innocent admirationists in the other." Mr. Hewlett's personality, displayed in the following letter, must make many wish that he would come on the first ship:

> "DEAR SIR:
>
> "According to my ideas, it is more than time that mankind awoke to the fact that all men are in reality one kindred, having a common origin, common rights, common duties, and immortality (as most men believe) in common. The tie between England and America is closer still, but on that very account it can only be morally strengthened by a nearer acquaintance. I don't know what it is that holds the two countries apart, except that it is the nature of the stock from which both are descended to be afraid of self-expression. That which we in Britain hold most dear we are apt to keep under lock and key. I believe, however, that the British are much more conscious of their American kinship than the Americans are of their British.
>
> "And another thing which I am sure Americans don't realize is that we consider the most British thing the Americans ever did was to rebel against and overthrow the tyranny of the English 'King' and Parliament in 1775. No grudge, therefore, on the score of the War of Independence should stand in the way of our intimacy. It is freely understood over here that the Americans could not have done other than they did, and that in that struggle for freedom the better cause was won by the better men.
>
> "I do not see how the cause you have at heart can be better served than by education in history upon these times. Beyond education, again, I don't see how you can usefully proceed any further. As I said at the beginning, the British shrink from expressing their feelings. Rhetoric is against the grain; the mere fact that it is forensic and hortatory will work against it. Education and unrestricted intercourse are the hope of the future.
>
> "Yours sincerely,
>
> "MAURICE HEWLETT."

Mr. Gilbert Cannan feels that "a real unity can only be established through the theater"; and Mr. St. John G. Ervine, whose play, "John Ferguson," is now running so successfully in New York, seems to prove the principle. Speaking for himself, Mr. Ervine says:

> "I have always believed that the passion for freedom which animates people of our language is likely to prove the solvent of old tyrannies. It is, perhaps, easier for Americans to incite the world to freedom than it is for Englishmen, because they are less entangled in ancient wrongs; but I think I am right in believing that in this matter of liberty there is more affinity between the various members of the English-speaking communities than among any other members of the human race, not even excepting the French, altho I like to think of the people of Alsace raising that banner with the strange device, 'Here Begins the Land of Liberty,' on the Kehl Bridge in 1790.
>
> "In the matter which most nearly concerns me, namely, the wrong done to my country of Ireland by England, I discover a real repentance among Englishmen; they manifest a genuine spirit of good will toward the Irish people, and are sincerely anxious to fulfil the desires and petitions of our hearts. It is not a problem which can be easily solved, chiefly because Ulstermen, of whom I am one, are reluctant to commit their great enterprises to the governance of men whom they consider to be irresponsible and incompetent; but I do not doubt that with the growth of good will in England and, please Heaven, the decline of hate in Ireland, a way out of an unhappy situation will be found. May I add that the solution of this problem is not made easier by behavior such as that of the three Irish-American delegates who lately chose to give a display of grossly bad manners in Ireland? . . . . . .
>
> "I am confirmed in my belief that the English-speaking people have a natural instinct for freedom by the fact that Bismarck, that hierarch of suppression, disliked England as much as he disliked America, and that his dislike was based less on the fact that British policy collided with Prussian policy as on the

fact that British policy tended more and more toward democratic government, which he despised and distrusted. You remember how he buttressed up the eastern side of his Prussic-Acid Empire by an alliance with Czar Alexander III., whose support he obtained by scaring him with the specter of democracy stalking through England and America! . . . . . .

"Familiarity with our literature has helped to maintain a bond of some sort between England and America; and many of us here in Great Britain and Ireland are learning to know more of America from the works of Mr. Winston Churchill, Mrs. Edith Wharton, Mr. Ernest Poole, and, I would add, O. Henry. But there is no means under Heaven whereby men may so well get to know one another as by personal contact, and no men so quickly absorb the spirit of another race as young men. . . . . . .

"Dr. Johnson, who was so sadly wrong about America, but so bravely right about Ireland, declared that 'young men have more virtue than old men; they have more generous instincts in every respect.' Very well, then! The thing to do is plain. Send your young men here to complete their education, and give us a chance to send our young men to you to complete theirs. As for the old men, fractious and antagonizing, let us leave them to God, before whom they must soon appear, for, as your Lowell puts it in 'The Biglow Papers,'

> . . . . you've got to git up airly
> Ef you want to take in God.

"I am going to America in January of 1920, and I look forward to meeting you again.

"Sincerely,

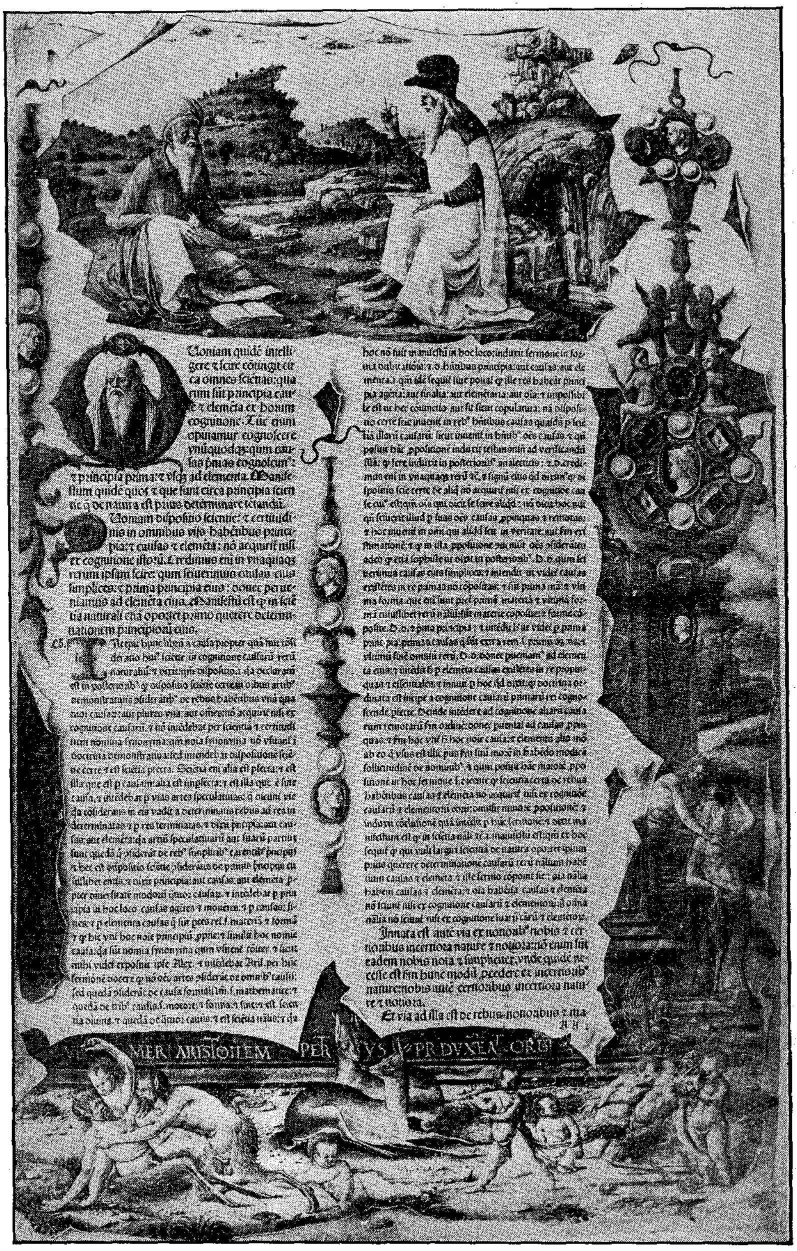
"St. John Ervine."

HIGH PRICES FOR MANUSCRIPTS

THE HIGH PRICES of pictures by the great masters, and of rare books by great or even little writers, have given us so many thrills in the past that we refuse to be moved by any further extravagance. Ten thousand dollars was thought by one man at least not too much to pay for a copy of "Gammer Gurton's Needle," which in its triviality is almost unreadable, but which carries the bibliographical honor of being the earliest printed comedy in the English language. Sir Joshua Reynolds's great canvas representing "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse" was put up at auction a few weeks ago in London and knocked down for £52,000, which is difficult to translate into dollars, as the value of the pound is now fluctuating at a value nearer four dollars than five. It is reported, tho, that its owner, the Duke of Westminster, bought it in because it did not achieve the reserve price of £60,000. Not many of our boasted millionaires have paid beyond $100,000 for a single picture; but the bogy of the American octopus is invoked in England whenever a great work of art comes into the market. It was done not long since when a collection of medieval manuscripts were sold in London, and one of these, a Book of Hours, fetched £11,800. Mr. Yates Thompson, the owner of these works, has devoted his energies for many years to the acquisition of the finest medieval illuminated manuscripts that could be obtained, says the London *Athenæum*, "limiting the number to one hundred, and weeding out, as each new treasure was added to it, the least desirable of those already in his possession." Twenty-eight of his collection were offered in the present sale. This same journal, when speaking of the announced sale, sounded the usual dolorous note:

"Every manuscript is a museum specimen, and there can be little doubt that they will ultimately pass into public hands, most probably in America. We should be glad to think there was any possibility of their finding a permanent home in the British Museum, but are afraid that prices will range far beyond the modest means of the nation. Mr. Yates Thompson has already provided for a permanent memorial of his collection by presenting two of his finest manuscripts to London and Cambridge, an act of princely generosity."

The implied compliment to the taste of our millionaires is probably based on the possession of money rather than a known thirst for medieval manuscripts, tho they may be depended on to ponder this statement of the *Athenæum's* bibliographer:

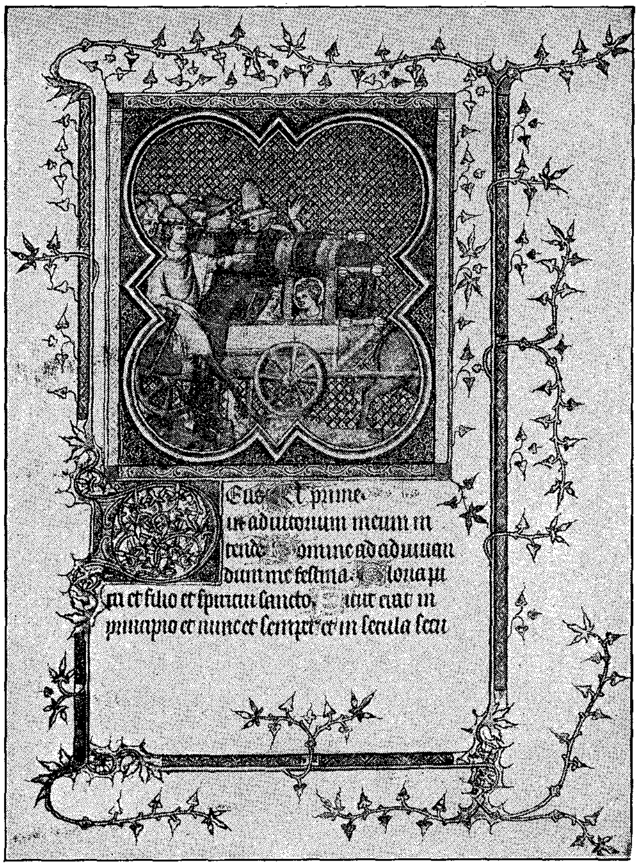


"THE MOST MAGNIFICENT BOOK IN THE WORLD,"

In the previous owner's judgment. It is the first complete "Aristotle" (1483), with the philosopher seated on a rock in a black cap and long white gown teaching the Cordovan Averrhoes. It sold for £2,900.

"The value of a first-class illuminated manuscript can not be estimated. It is unique, in the sense that no printed book can ever be; and we have seen lately to what extent the price of a 'unique' printed book can rise. It is a work of complete and exquisite artistry within its own limits, and tho we can rarely give a name to the artist, its beauty and authenticity are not diminished thereby. It may be, and in the present case often is, of first-rate historical interest, opening a window into the life of the past, through which we may see our forefathers in their habits as they lived. It is, many times over, more worth having than any picture save by one of the great masters of the world, a continual joy to the possessor. The due praise of illuminated manuscripts has yet to be sung."

One of the manuscripts, the "Hours of Jeanne II., Queen of Navarre," has a peculiar interest at the present time. It is of the fourteenth century, assigned to dates between 1336 and 1348, and contains seventy-eight large miniatures. The one we reproduce represents St. Louis at the age of eleven going to Reims to be crowned. "The little King is with his mother, Blanche of Castile, in a rich-tilted wagon, accompanied by nobles on horseback." Some of the other specimens are thus described in *The Athenæum:*



THE GEM OF THE YATES THOMPSON COLLECTION.

The young St. Louis going to Reims to be crowned. The book containing this page brought £11,800.

"Mr. Yates Thompson's personal leaning, we should imagine, is toward the Anglo-French illumination and decoration of the fifteenth century; at any rate, fourteen out of the twenty-eight here offered for sale are fifteenth- and sixteenth-century, and this represents fairly enough his whole collection. Some of them, however, belong to other schools: lot 23 is a fine piece of Samarkand work, prepared for presentation to the grandson of Tamerlane in 1410, while lot 17, of which the title is wrongly given, is a South-Italian manuscript of a rather poor text of the Secretum Secretorum; lot 16, a Florentine illuminated copy of the Tesoro of Brunetto Latini, with an Italian translation of the Secretum and other tracts; lot 18, another Florentine manuscript of the Sonnets and Triumphs of Petrarch, and lot 26, a fine manuscript of the Latin version of Polybius, decorated with initials and bloomers, in the original binding. Another Italian book, much earlier in character, is lot 14, a profusely illustrated History of Troy, executed in Venice about 1350. Turning to the French manuscripts—lot 9 is a fine specimen of late fifteenth-century work, with five very fine illuminations and some quite characteristic borders. It is undoubtedly Paris work. . . . . . .

"Lots 6 and 7 are the most interesting historically in the sale, while being excellent specimens of the art of Anglo-French illumination in the early part of the fifteenth century. They are the books of Hours of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and Margaret Beauchamp, whom he married in 1433. It is difficult to resist the internal evidence that these books were written in Normandy, but the minor ornament has much resemblance to English work of the time, and the illuminations resemble to some degree those of the great Shrewsbury book in the British Museum. The Talbot Hours seem to have been taken when he was killed near Bordeaux in 1453, and only reappeared in the middle of the nineteenth century at Nantes; the Beauchamp Hours disappear, perhaps falling into the hands of a votary of Sion House, at Sheen, until 1610, when they are found in Luxembourg. The sale contains two fine but different examples of sixteenth-century work: a manuscript written for Giuliano de' Medici, and a French Burgundian manuscript of the Life of Christ, the other part of which is in the Cathedral of Lyons.

"Considerable competition among American buyers may be expected for lots 27 and 28, the first giving the earliest correct representation of Newfoundland, the second a Portolano of a little later date. The sale closes with two printed books on vellum: the Aldine Theocritus of 1495, with a picture (perhaps by Dürer, since it is a Pirkheimer book) of two peasants playing a viol and pipes respectively, and the Asolano Aristotle of 1483, in two volumes, which is certainly a very fine book indeed, tho we can not go quite so far in its praise as its owner."

TRAFFICKING THE COUNTRY'S HONOR IN POST-CARDS

PICTURE POST-CARDS are the straws which tell which way the wind of popular feeling blows. They also seem to tell how insensible that popular feeling may be, for we are told that Germans in Cologne are selling to their conquerors post-cards that picture the bitterest moments of their defeat. What is the character of the German mentality that can compass these things? asks Canon Meyrick in *The Daily Chronicle* (London). Is it "pride struggling for expression" which, removing all else, thrusts "these symbols of broken hopes before the eyes of an English visitor," or is it "mere insensibility, a lack of something akin to humor and akin to shame," which invites the "Englishman to ponder and moralize on the crusht power of Kaiserism"? Or is it possible, asks this English traveler in the Rhine country, perhaps remembering the frequent German taunts against the "commercial" nation, "that deeper than Kaiserism, deeper than militarism, is the commercial spirit"? To help toward the answer, he gives us an account of his discoveries:

"In the first shop I entered—strangers in a strange land usually find their way to a post-card shop—I was offered for half a mark many pictures which, had I been a German, I would rather have cut off my right hand than sell to a representative of the accursed conquerors.

"There was a picture of a rabble—the conquered German Army, whose guns and lorries were lying, like leaves in Vallombrosa, on all the main roads westward of Cologne—entering the city in the day of their defeat. It was a picture for a sorrowful but generous lover of the Fatherland to cherish secretly and sadly, in the spirit that inspired conquered Romans to thank the surviving consul who escaped from the disaster of Canne for not having despaired of the Republic; but it was hardly a picture to ask an Englishman to send home. One began to wonder what the word 'pride' connoted in the mind of the German trader.

"The pictures which followed did not help in the solution of the problem. Here was one of the British cavalry entering the city. Imagine Rome perpetuating the picture of her citizens flying before the conquering Gaul to the Capitol! The senators in their pride died, each on his accustomed throne, in all his robes of office. The modern tradesman sells to his enemy the picture of defeat.

"Here is another photograph. The British infantry have just marched into Cologne, and are resting in the great square west of the Cathedral. The mighty façade, with its great towers, immense portal, and central light, makes a fine background for our Army. But imagine a conquered Londoner glorying in the Abbey or St. Paul's as a beautiful background for an invading conqueror!

"Perhaps the most remarkable photograph of all for a German to wish to sell to an Englishman was a picture of a great prewar review in the Newmarket—a beautiful square in the very heart of the city—remarkable for this reason: You could carry that picture of German militarism in all its pomp and pride to that very Newmarket and find the great square still occupied by the old machine; but the machine is broken and the pomp and pride have fled. When I first saw that square it was entirely filled with military lorries, captured from the Germans, and the only soldiers on duty were a few Britishers, who, guarding the lorries, were quite unconsciously occupying the old Mekka of German pride.

"Yet the German tradesman does not seem to appreciate the irony of the situation. He assures you that the Newmarket will be found at the third turning to the right. He apparently has no ghost of a suspicion that he is directing you to a great symbol of his country's downfall, or that he has sold for half a mark a parable of judgment on Bernhardi and his clan.

"Is it possible that deeper than Kaiserism, deeper than militarism, is the commercial spirit? Was Kaiser-worship at heart Mammon worship and little more? The Kaiser's throne is empty—what matters if commerce flourishes? The glory has departed from Hindenburg. What matters? We still have the Fatherland.

"I suspect that the German loves commerce more than the Kaiser, and the beauty of his Fatherland far more than the glory of Hindenburg."

FUSTIAN FROM GERMAN PROFESSORS

WHEN THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES uttered their pronouncements in the early days of the war they did so in the name of *Kultur*. It took us a long time to find out just what this term signified. It was waved in our faces like a banner which was supposed to dazzle us into unquestioning worship. Now, at least, these same universities take more pains to define, and speak of themselves as "protectresses of the eternal worth of civilization and morality," also of "truth and uprightness." Blistering replies from Allied lands answered the full-blown pretentions of that earlier day, but now they get a scorching answer in their own household. A communication relative to peace conditions seems to have recently been issued from Göttingen in the name of German universities, the substance of which is passed on with withering comment by the *Berliner Tageblatt*. First, here is what they had to say, as the *Tageblatt* restates it:

"The German universities, as protectresses of the eternal worth of civilization and morality, utter the sharpest possible protest against the unchivalric, unnecessary, and inhuman method of waging war which consists in inflicting starvation and misery. They appeal against this to the conscience of the world. The German universities, as protectresses of German history and culture, utter a no less sharp protest against that which is opposed to the principle of nationality and the widely preached principle of self-determination—all this being involved in the taking away of German territory with a German population in great parts of the north and east Marches, in Alsace-Lorraine, and in the Sarre region. They designate that as especially an assault upon *Kultur* which abandons a strongly developed German civilization in the east to a foreign population and an unorganized state. They appeal against all this to the spirit of history.

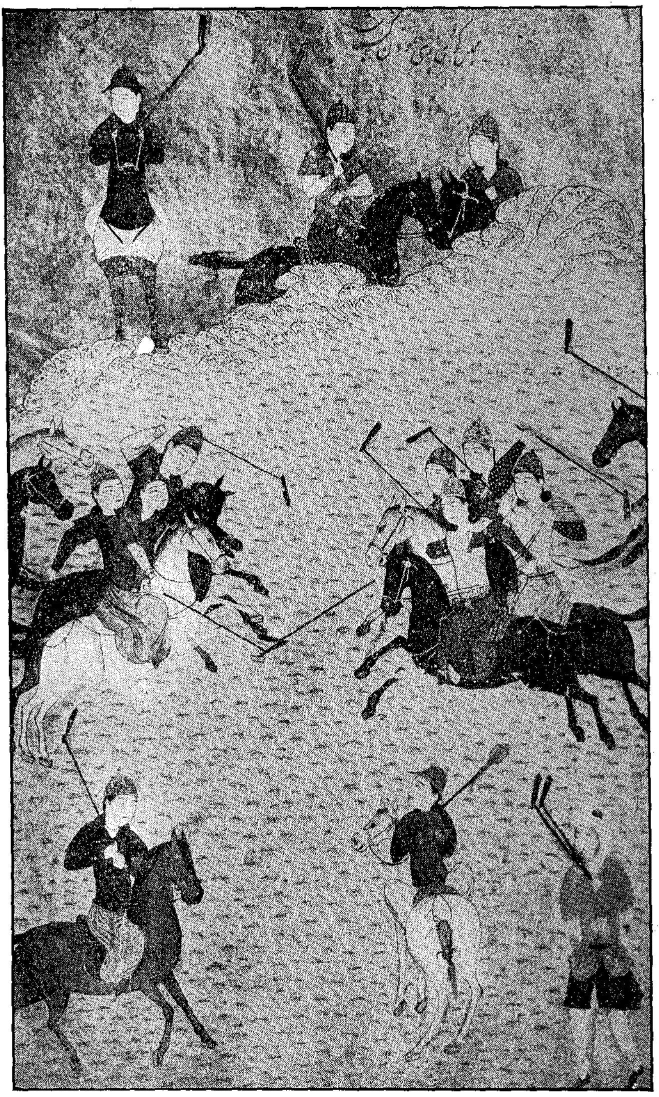
"The German universities, as protectresses of truth and uprightness, lodge most expressly a protest against this, namely, that the elementary wars of nationalities, assumedly to attain self-government and economic existence, really mask a ruthless policy of force—a moral assault upon each individual people.

"It is unexampled in the modern history of the nations of culture that peoples who have been overcome in a heroic war should be punished by a hideously mounting misery of war and blockade, by means of a continuing defenselessness and a continuous economic fettering; and not only this, but through looting from them of colonies acquired in times of peace and the laying upon them of unfulfillable conditions of peace. The German universities designate this as irreconcilable with the obligations of duty and the sense of honor of every people that their hereditary or elected leaders should be subjected to a trial at the hand of foreign Powers. Against this they appeal to the sense of honor and the sense of right of all nations."

Editorial comment which follows seems to bear out a complaint recently raised by a university professor that in the modern German state members of his calling are ranked of less account than the scene-shifters in the theater:

"We are of the opinion that in the fight against the peace conditions imposed by the Entente this manifesto of the universities is at least superfluous. It does not fit in with nor strengthen at all the position of the pronouncement of all German nationals and non-annexationists who have appealed for a peace of justice and have protested against a peace of force. The German universities can too easily be answered to the effect that a great number of their professors, while the war was in progress, were so hostile to *Kultur*, so senseless, so vain, and so haughty as to have scorned justice by demanding the enslaving of foreign people and the annexation of foreign territory in just the manner that the leaders of the Entente are doing. The 'protectresses of the eternal worth of civilization and morality,' who are also the 'protectresses of truth and righteousness,' would be doing good service if they could prove that most of the professors were true to these ideals, and if they can bring this matter to proof we recommend to them the study among other documents of those which were signed by several hundred university teachers, which were a clear expression of a ruthless policy of force.

"The fight against the hideous, unacceptable peace conditions of the Entente can be carried on to-day only by those who earlier, when Germany appeared to be victorious, fought for the idea that might can not be put before right. It is a thing most regrettable that the most of the German university professors were favorable to entirely different ideas."



A GAME OF PERSIAN POLO.

This illustration shows that polo was played in Persia as early as 1410. The manuscript containing it fetched £5,000 in the Yates Thompson sale, and was originally made for Tamerlane's grandson.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

PICKING FLAWS IN THE MINISTRY

THE MINISTRY is one of those institutions that are periodically examined and usually found wanting. All kinds of missiles, save gold nuggets, are thrown at its members. The Baptists are troubled because their ministry is deteriorating in education, and an effort was recently made toward "standardization." Six States, reports *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago), have formed State committees on ordination, while certain other States have "permanent councils and advisory committees" to act on the scholastic qualifications of candidates for the ministry. Too many States, it is charged, "are still following the independent plan where the local church practically goes ahead and does 'that which is right in its own eyes.'" The committee urging standardization, headed by Dr. T. J. Villers, declares that "the utter lack of uniformity in this gravely important matter calls urgently for immediate remedial cooperation." *The Standard* presents some statements that seem to support this plea:

"Twenty-eight States report 133 ordinations, only twenty-nine of which met the requirements of the Northern Baptist Convention standard, sixteen of the twenty-nine being in one State. Of the remaining 104 only a comparatively small number had a fairly good education. Every one of the five men ordained in one State, according to the State superintendent, was 'poorly equipped for the ministry.' Another superintendent states that seven candidates, with wholly inadequate preparation, were by the influence of friends pushed through councils altogether lacking in backbone. In another State, where 'every local church ordains whom it pleases,' ten persons had 'hands suddenly laid on them.' And so the story goes.

"When will we wake up to the fact that there are scores of badly prepared men, and often pervertedly prepared men, that are seeping into our Baptist ministry and slowly but surely affecting a certain and not inconsiderable segment of our church life? Some are saying already that when we really wake up, it will be too late. We are unwilling to believe that immediate efforts to remedy the situation will prove futile, but the seriousness of the conditions confronting us in many State conventions can not be overstated.

"We wish that the strong report presented by Dr. Villers through this committee might be read and discust in every Baptist association throughout the country. We ought, in the words of the report, 'insistently and persistently to agitate, and advocate, and educate until every State is brought into line, not only in a standardized ordination program, but also in a convention-wide system of certification of ministerial good standing.'"

The Reformed Church Messenger (Philadelphia) reports for its denomination that a current criticism is being brought against the business qualifications of its clergy. This state of affairs is alleged as the reason "why so many churches are run in such a poor manner." But the report does not get the support of *The Messenger*, which sees just the opposite, in fact:

"It is a question as to whether any group of men make better use of what they have than the ministers. Many of them could give pointers to some financiers on how to make ends meet.

"In a certain minister's family, one who had to do with the education of the children of the family remarked that they all seemed to be exceptionally bright in mathematics, to which the minister's wife replied that she could well understand why this was, for throughout her life from the time she became a minister's wife until the children were born, and subsequent thereto, one of the chief things she had to do was to plan and scheme how to make five dollars do the work of ten dollars, and she was therefore sure that the mathematical superiority was due to the way she and her husband had to manage the family finances. Be that as it may, the facts are that the leaders in certain large enterprises are clergymen. For example, some of the leading men that John D. Rockefeller has selected to carry out his big ideas have come from the ranks of the ministry. John D. has shown that he has been a pretty good judge of men. Furthermore, the heads of the various colleges and universities of our land have been in most cases clergymen, and if the management of such institutions does not require ability of such a high order, both that which is executive and that which is financial, reports have not been true, and furthermore, most of the great boards of the churches, such as the mission and publication boards, have largely been guided and directed by men who are clergymen.

"The Presbyterian Ministers' Fund, the most successful and highly prosperous corporation, if not the largest in its assets, in the insurance line, has as its head a clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Perry S. Allen. Rev. Dr. Alexander Henry in his management of the Presbyterian Publication Board is another example. Rev. Dr. A. J. Roland, of the Baptist Church, and our own secretary, Dr. R. W. Miller, are other instances. If Dr. Miller had devoted the same amount of energy to affairs of business that he has given to the affairs of the publication interests of the Reformed Church he would be classed among the big business men of our city.

"The difficulty in many a congregation is not that the pastor is not a good business man, but that there are oftentimes two or three close-fisted, hard-headed business men who lack vision and faith and unfortunately nullify the leadership of the pastor. They may not mean to do so, and probably would resent the statement that they were doing so, but instead of responding and measuring up in the affairs of the Kingdom as they come before the local congregation, they adopt a picayune policy, and instead of coming forward and responding with a degree of liberality and generosity, they measure up to those whom in the business world they would not consider in their class. It is this kind of following rather than poor leadership that is responsible for many able congregations failing to take their share of the burden for Kingdom extension. What is needed is that the officers of all our churches should join the Boosters' Club and vacate the seats so often held in the Knockers' Fraternity. Try this in your congregation, and see whether the pastor and people do not respond in splendid fashion and whether all do not recognize that a new day has come and a new era has begun in the history of your church."

From another angle comes a sweeping charge that puts the ministry in a class of non-effectives, particularly in relation to the war. Mr. William T. Ellis is quoted by *The Christian Work* (New York) as saying:

"It is notorious that during the past five years of spiritual agony throughout the whole earth there has been no one clear, strong, arresting voice heard in the Christian pulpits of the world. We have had to look to the laity for our prophetic messages. One reason why society is in a state approaching chaos has been the collapse of great spiritual leadership. . . . The mass of mankind ignore them as mild creatures who are ineffective except as killjoys. The drift of decades has steadily shoved him to one side as a non-essential."

This statement coupled with one made by an evangelist—"an imitator of Billy Sunday"—that preachers were "crooks and grafters," leads *The Christian Work* to put some questions:

"Is there any just ground for this criticism? Is the charge that the ministry is decadent true? Is it true, as Mr. Ellis states, that 'there is a strange unrelatedness between the average pulpit utterance and the life of the community?' Has the minister lost his place of leadership in the moral and spiritual realm in the United States? The writer feels that he has very good foundation for giving an answer to the question: 'Is the ministry decadent?' He is not only a student of church history, but for years has been in daily contact with thousands of ministers all over the United States. In the past three years, during the period of greatest stress in the history of the world, we have met with the ministers of a hundred and seventy-five American cities. We have heard the messages from the pulpits from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"We believe that there was never a baser nor more ungrounded slander than that against the ministry of to-day. Never was the quality of leadership on the part of ministers higher than it is to-day. In every community we have found the preachers relating their messages to the vital things of community life. As at no previous time in history were there so many ministers earnestly trying to apply the principles of Jesus to every-day life, both individual and social. Ministers of to-day are not being bound by tradition. They are the leaven of the Kingdom of God in every community. The voices of God's prophets are not silent in this hour of world crisis. They can not be bribed nor bought, and they are not mollycoddles nor weaklings. Of course, there are exceptions, but, thank God, they are not numerous. Those who prate about the decadence of the ministry ought to attend church oftener. Again and again during the past few weeks the writer has found churches in widely scattered sections of the country that could not contain the people who wanted to hear God's message from the pulpit."

PROTESTANT FEARS OVER IRELAND

A PROTESTANT VIEW OF THE IRISH SITUATION is presented by "one of our well-known and successful army chaplains" in a letter which *The Congregationalist* (Boston) prints. It is put forward as a warning of possible friction between England and America. It is perhaps well known that "recent American—or rather Irish-American—interferences with the delicate and difficult relations of Great Britain to its uneasy and reluctant member, Ireland, have somewhat endangered good feeling toward us in England." The results of Mr. De Valera's visit to America are yet to be determined in their effect upon England. The realities of the various dangers confronting us are emphasized, thinks *The Congregationalist*, in the letter which it quotes, whatever the ultimate validity of the judgments contained therein:

"I am just back from two weeks in England and Ireland, where I saw much of the Sinn-Fein movement and had good opportunity to study the present situation. It really is serious, especially in its implication of America. Last Friday I was present at a big open-air Sinn-Fein gathering of four counties of Ulster, where the population is about half and half Protestant and Catholic. Two prominent speakers addrest them, one of whom had been in prison in Dublin. He was eloquent and earnest, of the stuff of which martyrs are made, and I liked the man tho I disagreed with his position. The man that presided and introduced the speakers closed his remarks with these words: 'Sinn Fein means Ireland for Ireland, or in other words, Ireland for the Pope.' I heard these words myself. The second speaker declared that the Irish now controlled America by both direct and indirect means and that America would be compelled by means which he was not at liberty to divulge to force England to make Ireland free. He emphasized the resolution passed by our Senate and declared that to be but the beginning of greater things to follow. He stated that certain agencies could precipitate war between England and America, whenever it might seem necessary. He was intensely bitter against England and said that the Irish held the balance of power in America and that the whole Catholic organization is with them.

"I talked with many classes of people: Dr. Montgomery, president of the Presbyterian Assembly of Ireland: Dr. Park, and many other Belfast men of standing. They realize that the situation is serious, and especially in view of Ryan's report. I told them the time had come when the true facts should be given to America in justice to both America and themselves. I am sending a portion of these in the enclosed paper, which I believe you will be glad to have. The Protestants, tho but one-fourth of the population, furnish three-quarters of the revenues. Many stated the same belief which Dr. Van Allen, of Boston, who is in my camp with the 'Y' recently declared to be his—that the Vatican in Italy finds itself in an embarrassing situation following the war, that change of location is necessary, and that Ireland is to be the place. They believe this to be the ultimate objective. Were it merely a political question they would be willing to let it be tried out, tho that could bring no material benefit. I had a long talk with an English priest, a fine fellow, and he, defending England, stated that the movement is at least 90 per cent. a religious question. . . . In England feeling is rather intense at the action of our Senate and the suggestion that we will meddle, whether directly or indirectly, in her internal affairs."

In view of this situation, adds *The Congregationalist* on its own authority, however important we may regard the speedy solution of the Irish question we must not forget that our interest in it is largely because it hinders a cordial relation of partnership between Great Britain and America in keeping the peace of the world and not because we wish to interfere with the internal affairs of the British Empire or forget that England also must be consulted in the future settlement.

GERMAN MISSIONS AND THE TREATY

MORE THAN one and a half million candidates for baptism will lose their spiritual guides and run the danger of backsliding, German leaders fear, as a result of Article 438 of the Peace Treaty, which deals with Germany's religious missions. These leaders, whose fears were formulated by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau in a protest presented to the Allied Peace Commission on May 18, interpret this article as meaning the expulsion of German missionaries from their spheres of labor and the confiscation of their property acquired by contributions to the missionary cause. To some of us it may seem that this interpretation is a distorted one. Article 438 reads as follows:

"The Allied and Associated Powers agree that where Christian religious missions were being maintained by German societies or persons in territories belonging to them, or of which the Government is entrusted to them in accordance with the present treaty, the property which these missions or missionary societies possest, including that of trading societies whose profits were devoted to the support of missions, shall continue to be devoted to missionary purposes. In order to insure the due execution of this undertaking, the Allied and Associated Governments will hand over such property to boards of trustees appointed by or approved by the governments and composed of persons holding the Christian faith. It will be the duty of such boards of trustees to see that the property continues to be applied to missionary purposes.

"The obligations undertaken by the Allied and Associated Governments in this article will not in any way prejudice their control or authority as to the individuals by whom the missions are conducted.

"Germany, taking note of the above undertaking, agrees to accept all arrangements made or to be made by the Allied and Associated Governments concerned for carrying on the work of said missions or trading societies and waives all claims on their behalf."

This is the German protest, as printed in the London *Times:*

"For more than 200 years the German missions of both Christian denominations have in all parts of the world devoted themselves to the religious, moral, and economic uplifting of the population. Their work has been crowned with rich success. They have restricted themselves to their educational work, and thus, together with the confidence of the governments, have won the gratitude of the population in their sphere of labor. This very promising development it is intended abruptly to interrupt.

"In fact, if Article 438 should be carried out, the German missions would be forcibly expelled from all their spheres of labor, with the exception of the Dutch Colonial Empire. They would be robbed of their well-earned rights by being deprived of the property acquired by gifts to the missions by Christians at home and entrusted to them for administration. The missionaries would be forced to give up the activities for which they had specially prepared and trained themselves.

"But there is more at stake than the property and the professional activities of the German missions. More than one and a half million candidates for baptism and scholars of all races would lose their spiritual leaders and run the danger of backsliding.

"The personalities who would be sent to the deserted posts of labor as substitutes, perhaps by the missionary societies of other nationalities, could not fulfil the object in view, if for no other reason than because they could not be adequate in numbers, and, moreover, would be acquainted with neither the language nor the country, nor would they possess the confidence of the population.

"At this time, which has been described in competent quarters as the decisive hour of world missions, the army of Christian missions would be deprived of an indispensable auxiliary force, Christianity would be hindered in the fulfilment of its high task, and the progress of peoples checked.

"If Article 438 of the Peace Treaty be compared with the stipulation of the Kongo Act, which guarantees the protection and freedom of missions, one is astounded to learn to what an extent the legal situation of Christian missions will be weakened, and the missionaries' confidence in their work will be diminished if their supernational character is assailed for political reasons. By following this course not only the German missions, but Christian missions generally, would be brought into a state of dependence on political power which is incompatible with their nature and methods.

"In any case, the German Government considers it incompatible with its dignity to be expected to accept this article. If it were to agree to it, it would come into conflict with those principles of liberty with the protection of which it has been entrusted by the German people and would also grievously offend the most sacred convictions of all Christian circles."

WAR'S EFFECT ON MISSIONS IN CHINA

WHILE THE WAR has not weakened the native Christian Church in China—tho some missionaries feared that the spectacle of Christian nations engaged in such a struggle would seem to the Chinese to stultify the teachings of Christ—it has "increased immensely the tasks and responsibilities of missions." Attention is called to this fact by Edward M. Merrins, M.D., a physician on the staff of the Episcopal University of St. John's, in Shanghai, who sees no reason why, in this emergency, "all missions in China should not unite in some kind of federation for the purpose of speaking with one strong, united voice on all questions affecting the welfare of the nation as a whole, as in the recent antiopium movement." Writing in the New York *Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal), Dr. Merrins thus sketches the outstanding features of China as a mission field:

"Confronted by the disturbing forces of these days, it is no longer possible even for the East to bend low before the blast in patient, deep disdain, preserving the inner life unchanged. China itself has been stirred deeply, not so much by the war, perhaps, as by the opening of the country to the manifold influences of western civilization during the years immediately preceding the war. The old religions are losing their power; the bonds of ancient social standards and customs are being broken; everywhere there is change, if not disintegration. And there is no prospect of a new and abiding order being soon established. The more conservative classes are still strong but bewildered; those moving in the new paths seem to have no fixt goal.

"As to religious and other results of the war, it may be well to consider each stratum of Chinese society separately. Among the millions of the poor and uneducated little intelligent interest was felt in the war. To them, western nations are still strange and hardly distinguishable from one another. The rapacity of their own officials, the cruelty and robberies of the rabble soldiery, the general lawlessness and other social troubles of their own, concern them far more deeply than a distant war, the causes of which it is difficult for them to understand. What they need is good government, amelioration of their hard lot, education, and true religion. A large proportion of our church members come from this class, and their children are being educated in our elementary schools.

"The middle and wealthier classes, educated, and with some knowledge of foreign affairs, took a livelier interest in the war, but solely from the Chinese point of view. Their sympathies were generally with Germany, for they hate and fear Japan, and the Allied Powers were with Japan, whereas Germany was against it. However, since the enunciation of President Wilson's famous fourteen points and the success of the Allies, their opinions have altered, and they are now expecting great things from the Peace Conference. As some of their demands are not very practicable, a measure of disappointment no doubt awaits them, and for a time they may be less friendly to all foreigners, but this is not likely to affect missions very seriously, as they know the value of our hospitals and educational institutions. The students in our high schools and colleges come from this class.

"As to the governing classes, the vast horde of officials, actual and expectant, with their hungry retinues, the war has left them unchanged; it has not kindled a spark of the unselfish patriotism which has done so much to redeem and strengthen the weaker nations of Europe. With but few exceptions Chinese officials are either weak, incompetent, unpractical, or corrupt. Under its present form of government the nation is floundering helplessly; and there is little prospect of immediate improvement, as it is plainly evident that the ancient religions and customs of the Chinese give them no firm anchorage in dealing with the problems, external and internal, which have arisen since the country was forced open to the influence of western civilization. To work out her salvation, new ideals are necessary, and the spiritual wisdom and power to enable those ideals to be realized.

"China's need of help is more urgent as two menacing clouds loom on the horizon in consequence of the war. The first is the spread of Bolshevism. By some foreigners this danger is regarded as negligible, but there is no tremendous difference between the Chinese of Manchuria and Mongolia and the Russians of Siberia; and if people become Bolsheviki from want of food, in what part of the world are there such hungry multitudes living from hand to mouth as in China?

"The other danger is the rapid exploitation of the material resources of the country by foreign nations, and the evils to which this will directly and indirectly give rise. As soon as business in the West flows in more normal channels, the commercial competition in China will be very keen. All kinds of industrial enterprises will be started. Among the vast numbers of Chinese employed many will be women and children. Unless the conditions in which they live and labor, their hours of work, wages, etc., are regulated by the humane laws and regulations now happily in force in western countries, the fate of the poor and defenseless will be most deplorable. This raises the question, what will be the character of the civilization which emerges from this commercial union of the East and the West? Also the deeper question, will Christianity in China be able to subdue unto itself not only all that is alien to it in the religious and social life of the Chinese, but also all that is hostile to it in the trade and commerce of the West?"

BOLSHEVISM AND CHRISTIANITY—"Bolshevism and the Christian religion can not both survive," affirms the report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on Bolshevism. An examination of this report, says the Minneapolis *Tribune*, will convince the American Christian that "Russian Bolshevism triumphant in this country would be followed by the confiscation of 203,432 church edifices; by the suppression of all denominational Sunday-schools, seminaries, and colleges; and by atheist dictatorship domination over 41,926,854 church members." What the Bolshevik government has done to show its hostility to the Christian religion is thus summarized from the Senate report by the Minneapolis paper:

"It has confiscated all church property, real and personal.

"It has established the right of antireligious propaganda as a constitutionally recognized institution.

"It has suppress Sunday-schools and has expressly forbidden the teaching of all religious doctrines in public, either in schools or in educational institutions of any kind.

"It prohibits religion from being taught or studied except in private.

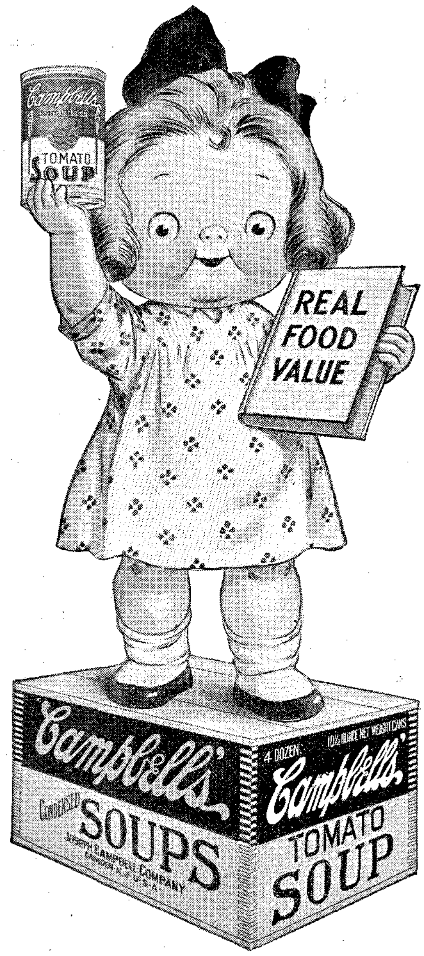
"It has abolished all recognition of a supreme being in governmental and judicial oaths.

"It has disfranchised expressly all clergy and servants and employees of church bodies and has deprived them of all right to hold public positions.

"Under the old imperialistic régime—sinner that it was—it became the practise by both custom and decree that every newspaper and every periodical published on Easter Sunday throughout the Russian Empire carried the commemorative head-line, 'Christ is Risen.' On Easter Sunday of 1918 the Bolshevik publications substituted the legend:

"'One hundred years ago to-day Karl Marx was born.'"

"I never make light of your care
But make it much lighter to bear,
This bright radiation in homes of the nation
Brings comfort and liberty there."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LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

THE enthusiasm of the men in khaki to hurry back to "civvies" and the prosaic routine of workaday life is better known than the quiet, unromantic determination with which some decide to follow an army or navy career because they have found the life attractive and have progressed so rapidly, from both a mental and a physical standpoint, during their term of service. More novel, tho quite as normal, is the type of young American who goes through all the exhilaration of a plunge back into civilian life only to find later that the call of the bugle persuades him to reenlist. His frame of mind is graphically shown in verses from the Los Angeles *Times*, brought to our attention by Col. Adna G. Clarke, of Fort MacArthur, Cal., who tells us that they are being "used effectively as a part of Uncle Sam's intensive recruiting program."

"LONG BOY'S" RETURN

By Burde Baxter Clarke

Gee, fellers! I'm goin' home!
'Tho I didn't pull off any hero stuff,
Still I think that we've called old Heinie's bluff;
For we charged his trench with our Indian yell,
And we paid him off with our shrapnel shell
And gas and fire and general hell;
Now I'm goin' home!

Gee, fellers! I'm goin' home!
'Tho it ain't as I thought before the scrap,
When I came to Europe to change the map,
And the mugs of the Kaiser's hosts to mar
And relate the horrors of this here war;
For I didn't get even a tiny scar,
Or chevron or cootie or shoulder-bar:
But I'm goin' home!

Gee, fellers! I'm goin' home!
'Tho most of our friends are gone with flu,
And Father is feelin' pretty blue;
And my purse like a cast-off bandoleer,
And I've lost my job and there's no more beer,
And I ain't a wearin' a War-Cross here,
And my girl has married a profiteer;
There are Mother's pies and her heart o' cheer,
And I'm goin' home!

"LONG BOY" REENLISTS

By Burde Baxter Clarke

Say, fellers! I'm goin' back!
'Tho I didn't think when I sailed away,
That I'd be making so short a stay
In the home town here in the Golden State,
But I tell you fellers that soldier'n's great;
And I'm goin' to re-up as sure as fate,
Yes, I'm goin' back.

Say, fellers! I'm goin' back!
For I've seen the corn all growin' green,
With the squash vines trailin' along between.
I've followed all day at the tail of the plow;
I've curried the mule and milked the cow,
And gathered the eggs from the old haymow,
But everything seems to be changed somehow,
And I'm goin' back.

Say, fellers! I'm goin' back!
For I miss the durned old bugle. Gee!
How I cursed "Fatigue" and "Reveille"!
And expendin' of extra elbow grease,
On scrubbin' floors and kitchen police,
And wonderin' when the war would cease;
Still hopin' we wouldn't sign for peace
Till we'd grabbed some portion of Heinie's fleece,
Now I'm goin' back.

Say, fellers! I'm goin' back!
It's the life I'm longin' for I guess,
With its drill and guard and Army mess,
And the polishin' guns and growlin' why
A feller can't always have milk and pie
With his chow, but I'd can the sigh
If the Top was cross or the Old Man nigh,
Seems I couldn't see how hard they'd try
To keep all their dough-boys fed and dry;
So again I'm biddin' the folks good-by,
'Cause I want to enlist for a Regular guy,
And I'm goin' back!

Peace day is variously recorded in verse and prose, and in the London *Westminster Gazette* we find a quatrain that tells the story simply and touchingly.

JUNE 28, 1919

By Iolo Aneurin Williams

The peace is won. The Allied peoples cry
Aloud in joy, singing the soldiers go.
In Flanders and the Somme the dead men lie
Who greeted peace with silence, long ago.

Affection for the horses that did their bit in the war is evident in many pictures and stories of the days of the supreme test. In verse also we find frequent tributes to the almost human understanding and loyalty of the horse. One who has been at the front and writes with a brusk sense of the actuality of things there contributes to *Punch* (London) some vivid stanzas in which we see the horses returning from Flanders to Blighty, with all the enthusiasm and longing of men.

THE HAIRIES

By Patlander

We have carried our lancers, hussars, and dragoons
And tugged in the batteries, columns, and trains,
On *pavé* that smoked under white summer noons
And tracks that washed out under black winter rains.

We've shivered in standings hock-deep in the mud,
With matted tails turned to the drift of the sleet;
We've seen the bombs flash and been spattered with blood
Of mates as they rolled, belly-ripped, at our feet.

We've dragged ammunition up shell-smitten tracks,
Round bottomless craters, through stump-littered woods;
When the wagons broke down took the load on our backs
And somehow or other delivered the goods.

But the dread roads, the red roads will know us no more;
Oh, it's England, chum, England for you and for me!
The countryfolk wave us as westward we pour
Down the jolly white highways that lead to the sea.

There's a mist of frail blossom adrift in the trees,
The spring song of birds sets the orchards a-thrill;
And now on our brows blows the salt Channel breeze,
The busy port hums in the lap of the hill.

So warp out your transports and bear us away
From the Yser and Somme, from the Ancre and the Aisne,
From fire-blackened deserts of shell-pitted clay,
And give us our Chilterns and Cotswolds again.

Oh, show us old England all silver and gold,
With the flame o' the gorse and the flower o' the thorn;
We long for lush meadow-lands where we were foaled,
And boast of great runs with the Belvoir and Quorn.

The pack-pony dreams of a primrose comb,
A leisurely life in a governess-cart,
Plum-cake and a bottle-nosed gardener-groom;
The Clyde has a Wensleydale farm in his heart.

We whinny and frolic, light-headed with bliss,
Forgetting leg-weariness, terror, and scars;
Ye ladies of England, oh, blow a soft kiss
To the hairy old horses come home from the wars.

One of those illuminating poetical miniatures of the war that tell us more than columns of prose is afforded in verses in *The English Review* (London), which refer to the Doiran Front, in April, 1918.

AFTER THE RAID

By Trevor Allen

. . . No; it is not the barrage, not alone
The frenzied mouthing of the guns, the flashes
That blench the sky, the gale of roaring shells
Over ravines, the crash that cleaves the breath,
The moan of falling fragments; not alone
The mocking chatter of machine guns, spitting
Death like a hundred devils at one's head—
Tho this is bad enough, God knows, God knows.

Not these, not these. It is the sudden poise,
The sob of silence when the tumult dies,
And the frog's croaking seems so still a noise,
And the cicada's plaint so wise, so wise.
It is the moment when the stars regain
Their empery, their tragic questioning;
And the moon gazes at our world of pain,
So like a fevered child's pitying.
It is the bustle in the trench, the speech
Of agony: "O Christ! go steady, mate!"
The curtness of the bearers, lest they reach
Their journey's end, too late.
It is the pang that one whom England bore,
Who loved his England thirstily as I,
Lies lonely now beneath a stranger's sky,
And will see England, England! nevermore.

The ring of true poetry is heard in some sonnets and songs written by an inmate of Leavenworth Prison, who is a member of the I. W. W. They appeared originally in the prison paper and are republished by the Socialist New York *Call*. In few forms of verse is it so fatally easy to be mechanically correct and spiritually barren. We think Ralph Chaplin's sonnets are good in form and possest of genuine feeling.

PRISON NOCTURNE

By Ralph Chaplin

Outside the storm is swishing to and fro;
The wet wind hums its colorless refrain;
Against the walls and dripping bars, the rain
Beats with a rhythm like a song of wo.
Dimmed by the lightning's ever fitful glow,
The purple arc-lamps blur each streaming pane;
The thunder rumbles o'er the darkened plain;
The cells are hushed and silent, row on row.

Fall, fruitful drops, upon the parching earth,
Fall, and revive the living sap of spring;
Blossom the fields with wonder once again!
And in all hearts awaken to new birth
Those visions and endeavors that will bring
A fresh, sweet morning to the world of men!

NIGHT IN THE CELL-HOUSE

By Ralph Chaplin

Tier over tier, they rise to dizzy height—
The cells of men who know the world no more,
Silence intense from ceiling to the floor;
While through the window gleams a lone blue light

ink
res
pure

IF you have ever lived in the country, mere mention of what Hires is made from will make you cease to wonder why it is so downright good. ***Juices of wintergreen, sarsaparilla, birch bark, spikenard, juniper berries—the roots, herbs, barks and berries that you searched for so eagerly in bygone days. These—and pure cane sugar. There are sixteen nature-grown ingredients—and the combination makes Hires the delightful drink it is. Yet you pay no more than you do for an artificially flavored substitute.***

We even crossed the sea to find some of the goodness that goes into Hires. Hires contains nothing to create an unnatural craving—nothing to unduly stimulate. Drink all the Hires you want, without regret. Little tots, grown-ups, old folks—every one can drink Hires pure and healthful with nothing but enjoyment.

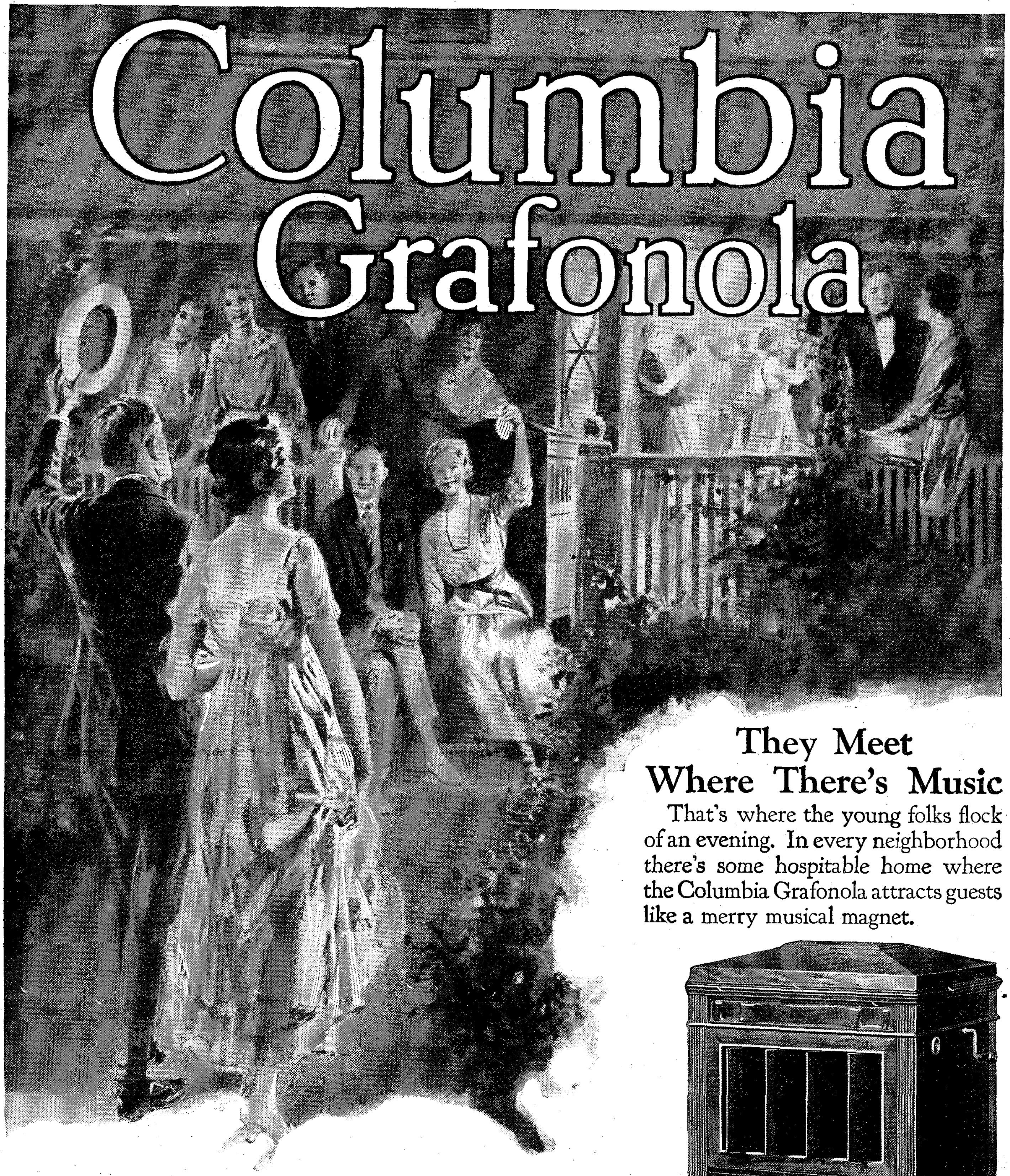
Hires to be sure. And to be sure you get Hires say "Hires" distinctly. Hires is "rootbeer" but all "rootbeer" is not Hires. Remember that and impress it on the youngsters. Hires is natural. Substitutes are artificially flavored.

Hires

Ask for Hires at every good soda fountain. Also bottled by licensed bottlers. Sold in bottles so that you can have Hires at home.

THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Hires contains juices of sixteen roots, barks, herbs and berries



They Meet Where There's Music

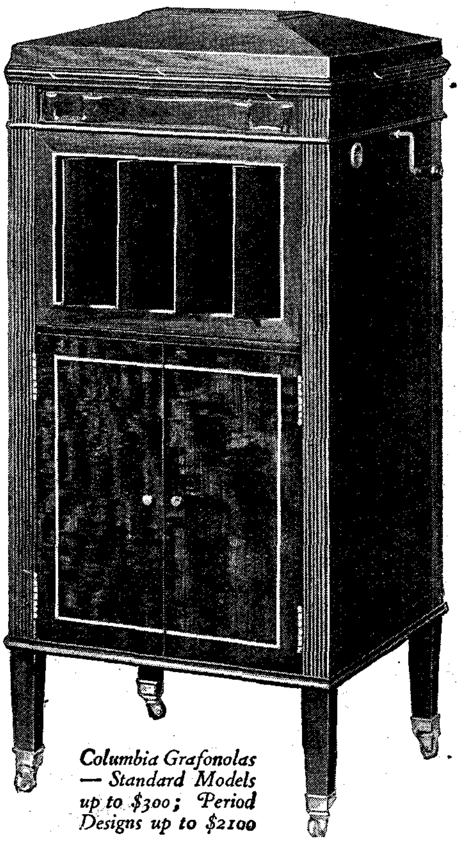
That's where the young folks flock of an evening. In every neighborhood there's some hospitable home where the Columbia Grafonola attracts guests like a merry musical magnet.

Right well they know where they'll hear the latest popular songs, and dance to the newest waltzes and jazzes. The pure, brilliant tone of the Grafonola makes it the ideal instrument for the informal dance or party. The best music, the best fun, and the best dancing are always waiting to welcome guests in happy homes made musical by the Columbia Grafonola.

To make a good record great,
play it on the Columbia Grafonola

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York
London Factory: 102 Clerkenwell Road, E. C.

Columbia Records TRADE MARK Grafonola



Columbia Grafonolas — Standard Models up to $300; Period Designs up to $2100

Which stabs the dark immensity of night.
The guard comes shuffling down the corridor,
Felt-shod, and ghostly like a shade of yore;
His key-ring jingles . . . and he glides from sight.

Oh, to forget the prison and its scars,
And face the breeze where ocean meets the land,
To watch the foam-crests dance with silver stars,
While long green waves come tumbling on the sand. . . . .
My brow is hot against the icy bars;
There is the smell of iron on my hand.

PRISON REVEILLE

By Ralph Chaplin

Out through the iron doorway, bolted strong,
I see the night guard's shadow on the wall.
The bugle sounds its thin, white silver call.
Awake! awake! O world-forgotten throng!
And then the sudden clanging of the gong,
And . . . silence . . . aching silence . . . over all;
While through the windows, steel-barred, stern, and tall,
Pale daylight greets us like a plaintive song.

Somewhere the dawn breaks, laughing o'er the sea,
To splash with gold the cities' domes and towers,
And countless men seek visions wide and free
In that alluring world that is not ours.
But no one there could prize as much as we
The open road, the smell of grass and flowers.

In their policy of ruthless destruction the Germans overlooked the fact that Nature would come to the relief of war-torn France in the needs of her soil as the Allied races have sprung to her aid in the needs of her people. The one thing the Hun forgot is commemorated in the Minneapolis *Tribune* in these lines:

ONE THING THE HUN FORGOT

By C. J. Greenwood

Across the shell-rent fields of France
Where rocked the earth but yesterday,
The sack-clothed shadows flit and dance,
To wild, weird airs the wind-harps play.

Among the trees of Argonne wood,
Despoiled by Hell's gas-poisoned breath,
The ghosts of Hun wolves whelp and brood
And search with hungry eyes for death.

In countless homes the nights are long,
And specters haunt the peasant's dreams;
The morn no longer breaks in song,
And mute the vesper-bells of Reims.

Fair Belgium's soil is torn by war;
Her harvest fields close-shocked with death;
Her altars shrove with ruck and scar;
Where wild-flowers—crosses bloom instead.

The vandal herd with carnage drunk,
Outorgied Rome in Nero's time—
Befouled the earth until it shrunk
In loathing from the reek and slime.

But lo! one thing the Hun forgot—
That seeds of plants and souls of men
Survive—God's noiseless looms pause not,
But clothe the dead with life again.

To realize the dream of world enfranchisement from the domination of the sword has been the dream of Allied fighters from the moment of the invasion of Belgium. The price of this dream as paid by the several Allied nations is only too well known, and the memory of it inspires the following stanzas in *Scribner's Magazine.*

THE PRICE O' DREAMS

By Alice Rollit Coe

We dream; and the mounting vision,
Freed from the reek and stain
Of sin-bound cities, is lifted
To skies that are clear again—
Homes redeemed from the spoiler,
The child at his happy play;
But for every dream we win to fact,
With blood and with tears we pay.

There kindled a dream of freedom,
It burned with a holy flame;
When, slowly, with lips that trembled,
We spelled out that awful name,
Down in the dust of the battle
Our best—our dearest, lay.
We dream, and the dreams come true at last,
But we pay, we pay, we pay.

Aviators receive their share of romance in the picturesque side of war-history, and that the legend of romance will still abide with them may be gathered from lines in the New York *Times* which are characterized by grace of expression and a pleasing sweep of imaginative force.

FANTASY

By Anne W. Young

Now, if my love had come one far-off day,
In coach and six, along the King's Highway;
Or to my casement, hidden
By roses, over the hills had ridden
His Arab steed; or had he sailed the sea
To bring a golden ring and chain to me—
Then I, a maid of high degree,
As it might be,
Had stept down terraced paths as night drew on,
Down to a pool all dark, save for the ghostly swan
And for the white and fairy waterfall,
The trysting place of lords and ladies all,
And where an hundred lovers, hand in hand,
Strayed quaintly set, as in a Saraband,
Or sang to the lute, maybe, 'twixt flowering hedges;
There had we two, at dusk, exchanged our pledges.
Or, lowly, had I been
The village maid he trudged long leagues to win,
I would have slipt to him from my task at noon, no doubt,
While all the gossips down the lane looked out.

But 'tis a winged car
My lover drives; by the North Star,
That led down lonely ways and perilous,
Yet rainbow-hedged, uniting us,
My love shall swear. And you must know
Those paths so high above earth's steeps that go—
Paths of the wild bird and the fairy moth—
Lead to no common plighting of a troth.

. . . .

So in a leafless time of year,
When the stark forest deeps had drawn us near
Before all other lovers—what should we do
But call, where silver birches crossed the blue,
Three loveliest clouds among the boughs
To be the witness of our vows?

To him who, in the love of nature, holds dear certain places of hill or plain lines to "Little Gray Water" in *Punch* will surely make a strong appeal.

LITTLE GRAY WATER

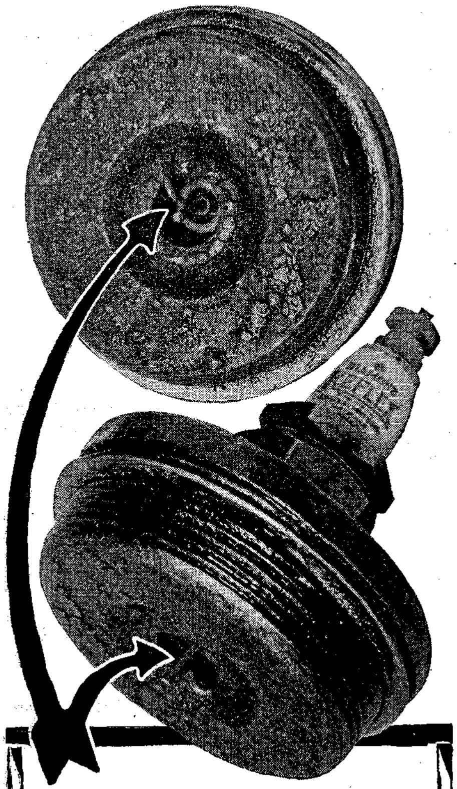
By W. H. O.

Little Gray Water, my heart is with you
In the loop of the hills where the lone heron feeds,
Where your cloak is a cloud with a lining of blue,
And your lover a wind riding over the reeds.

Little Gray Water, I know that you know
What the teal and the black duck are dreaming at noon,
And the way of the wistful wild geese as they go
Through the haze of the hills to keep tryst with the moon.

Little Gray Water, folk say and they say
That the homing hill-shepherd, benighted, has heard
A song in the reeds, 'twixt the dawn and the day,
That was never the song of a breeze or a bird.

But I know you so silent, so silent and still,
And so proud of your trust that you'll never betray
What the fairies that gather from Grundiston Hill
Tell the stars before morning to witch them away.



It took a Reflex Spark Plug to do this

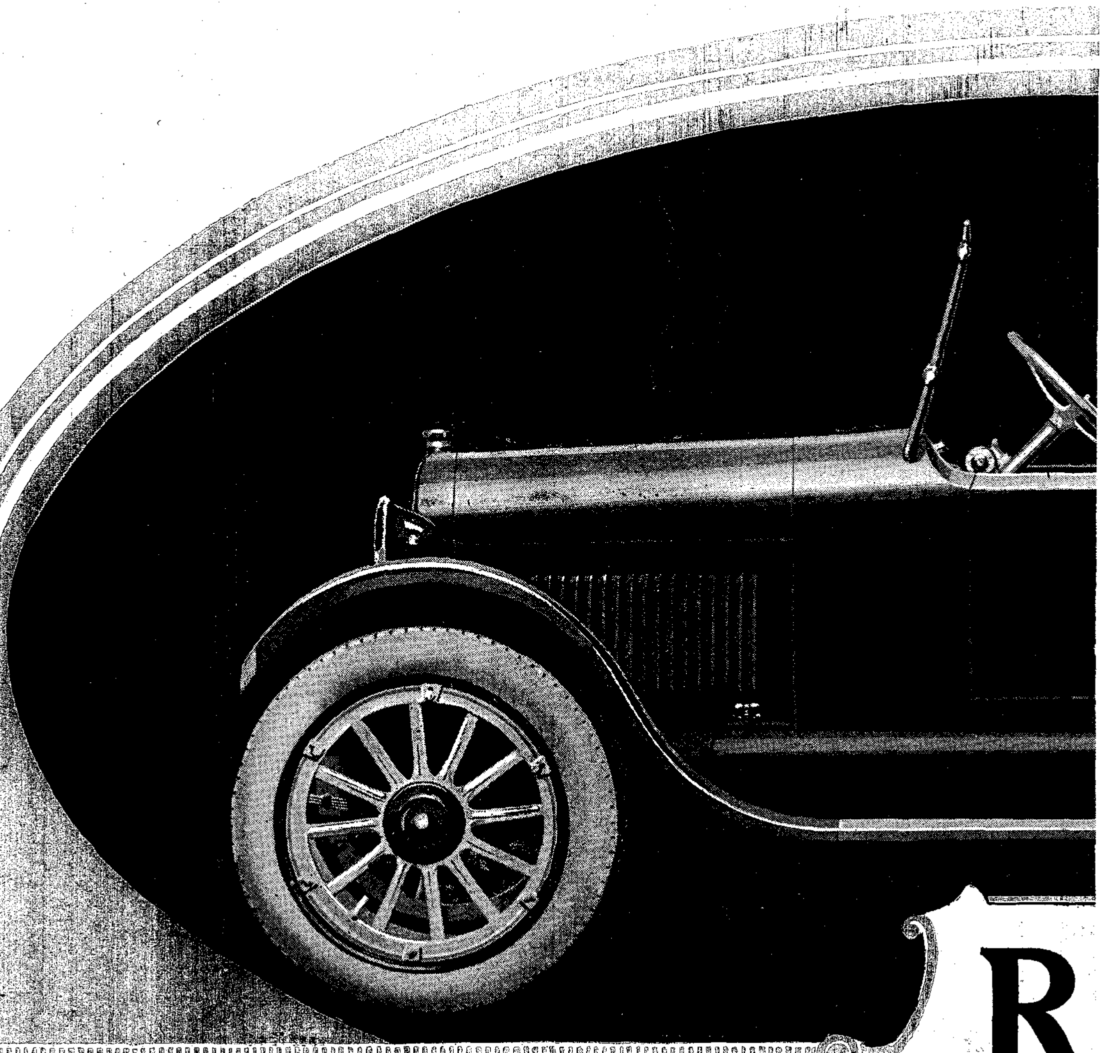
—to *unfailingly* snap spark after spark into the carbon loaded cylinders of the five ton truck from which this plug plate was taken! Note the *unretouched* photograph—the *clean* points of the Reflex—the dense carbon deposit *massed* on the plate *completely surrounding* the plug.

This Detroit firm had continual trouble with this truck operated in coal haulage service. The hot gruelling grinds and the necessary heavy lubrication were too hard on plug after plug. Delays were not eliminated until the sturdy Reflex was tried. *And now, EVERY truck of their big fleet is Reflex equipped.*

The cromite war service porcelain and non pit electrode construction of Reflex plugs gave just as trouble-free service in thousands of White Trucks in the war zones. It is this Reflex feature which insures an absolutely dependable ignition unit for *you* whether you operate a car, truck, tractor, motorcycle, motorboat or stationary engine. It's well worth a trial. Write us if your dealer is not supplied.

The Reflex Ignition Company
Dept. L2 **Cleveland, U. S. A.**

REFLEX SPARK PLUGS
KEEP THE CAR ON THE GO!



R

Announcing a New

ℂ You are accustomed to look upon a motor car bearing the name Reo as somethin substantially standard rather than novel. ℂ In the long history of this company Re models have been few. ℂ For our policy has been to build, not something different, bu something better. ℂ The splendid reputation the Reo product enjoys is largely the resul of that policy. ℂ Insofar as the science has advanced and Reo engineering has kept pace we believe you will find this a better Reo. ℂ You will find in this new model thos features ardently desired by many Reo distributors and a large percentage of the selec Reo clientele. ℂ The motor is a six. ℂ Call it a "light six" if the term pleases you ℂ We maintain, however. that beyond a certain point, lightness is incompatible witl longevity and Low Upkeep. ℂ Too many cars are light to the point of flimsiness

Reo Motor Car Co

"THE GOLD STA

O

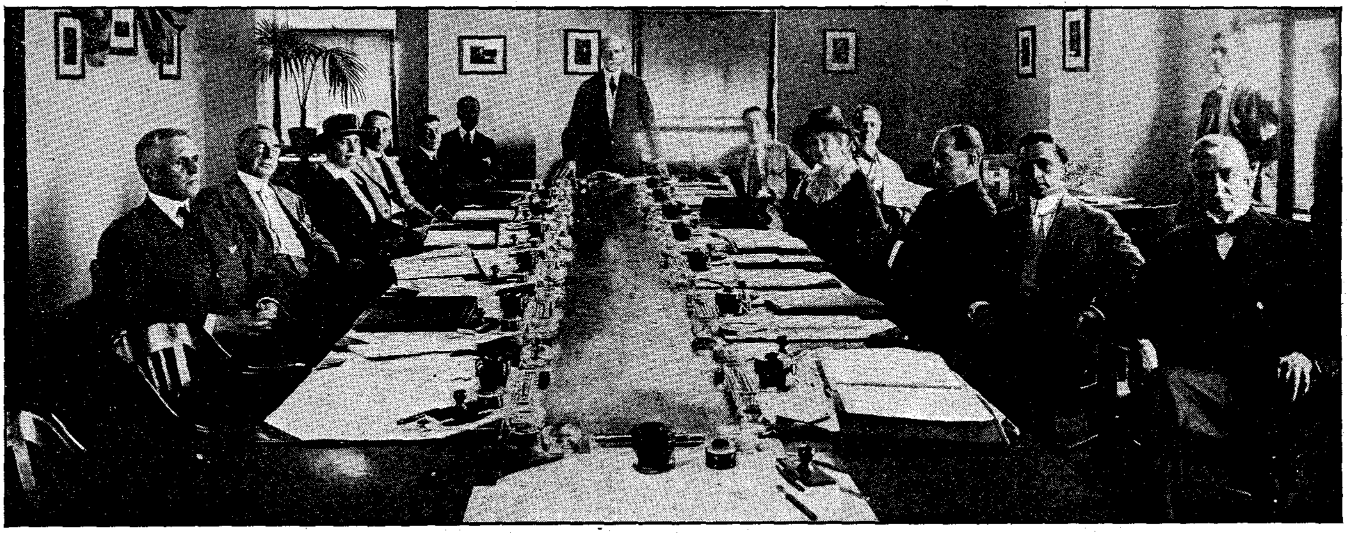
o Model—a “Six”

o designed, the dimensions of this new Six guarantee that surplus power you have ed to expect in a Reo. ℂ Clean-cut in design, rugged in construction, it possesses e same time great flexibility and great “lugging” power. ℂ Outwardly it is ly different—but close examination will disclose a pleasing rearrangement of those ctly Reo features without which you would not expect to find that performance, durability and economy that are Reo attributes. ℂ Body design is new—of course. w bodies are not unusual. ℂ This new Reo Six will strike you as singularly iful and in excellent taste. ℂ Your Reo distributor may have his sample by the you read this. ℂ If so, ask him to treat you to a ride. ℂ Then you will experience nly real surprise the Reo engineers have prepared for you in this new Reo Six.

ansing, Michigan

OF VALUES”

PERSONAL GLIMPSES



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TO TAKE THE RISK OUT OF WAR-RISK INSURANCE FOR OUR VETERANS.

The new Advisory Committee of the War-Risk Bureau, headed by Mr. Hughes, in session at Washington. The complete personnel of the committee is given elsewhere on this page.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS DROPPING THEIR INSURANCE

THE MOST CHEERFUL money-losing business in the world, probably, is the mammoth insurance concern located in Washington, D. C., and their chief worry at present is that they are losing the chance to lose more. The soldier and sailor lads who have the most generous war-risk policies ever issued are drifting out of touch with the War-Risk Bureau and giving up a gilt-edge line of insurance such as they may never be able to duplicate. It is officially estimated that approximately three out of four of the 4,539,048 service men who applied for war-time insurance have permitted their policies to lapse.

The Bureau frankly admits it would lose money on these policies, and the policy-holders come out ahead, but Uncle Sam would be glad to foot the bill for the boys who fought for him, and the Bureau sends word through these pages to those out of touch to write in and renew their policies. The resources of the richest nation in the world are behind them and every claim will be paid. The reason some of the payments have been delayed is that the Bureau was swamped by the rush of business. Its grand total of risks is nearly forty billion dollars, or about ten billions more than America invested in making the world safe for democracy. It has five miles of files in its offices, sends out 2,500,000 premium notices a month, and has received a grand total of 4,000,000 letters in the past six months. Its promoters have managed to lose a good deal of money in it from the first, and it seems likely to continue in the money-losing class indefinitely; however, as they point out, their patrons have profited even if the business, at present writing, is some $700,000,000 in the hole.

SOME GOVERNMENT INSURANCE FIGURES

Applications	**4,539,048**
Amount	**$39,669,198,000**
Average policy	**$8,740**
Claims in active war-period	**$900,000,000**
Premiums paid by men in actual war-period	**$200,000,000**
Cost to taxpayers	**$700,000,000**

"The most generous piece of legislation ever written on the statute-books of a grateful nation," some one called the War-Risk Insurance Law at the time of its passage, and the way in which applications for insurance flowed in suggested that it was popular with the fighting men whom it was intended to benefit. But the Bureau was, in some degree, a victim of its own popularity. It was almost swamped with business. From the beginning there was an accumulation of unanswered mail, and it was necessary to start this tremendous business by "working backward and forward at the same time." Naturally, admit the Bureau's chiefs, "there were mistakes." Some of the mistakes worked bitter injustice to American soldiers and their dependents. The main cause of trouble, we are told, was the fact that thousands of repetitions of names appear in those miles of files and card-indexes, "these repetitions being six times as numerous as are found in the records of commercial companies." Word was mistakenly passed among the men that the Bureau was not functioning, and such rumors are thought to be largely responsible for the tendency among returning soldiers to permit their insurance to lapse. This tendency is unfortunate, says the Bureau's chiefs, since the men can never hope to get insurance on such favorable terms again.

Lately the Bureau has been reorganized, under a new director, and on July 15 a special Advisory Committee, headed by Charles Evans Hughes, met in Washington to make recommendations for increasing the usefulness of Uncle Sam's insurance business. The complete committee is announced as follows:

Charles Evans Hughes, Chairman.
Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.
Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.
Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Director of the United States Council of National Defense.
Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.
Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Chamber of Commerce of United States.
H. P. Davison, J. P. Morgan & Co.
John C. Agar, Director of the National Catholic War Council.
Dr. Livingstone Farrand, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross.
Colin H. Livingstone, President of the Boy Scouts of America.
Mrs. August Belmont.

60,000 Earlier Hudsons Foretold This Super-Six

Qualities That Men Had Predicted Would Make it the Unrivalled Car Have Now Been Realized

Everyone knows Hudson Super-Six history. It is written in the official records of some of the greatest endurance and speed tests known. It is told in nearly every locality by those who know how performance reveals quality.

But its greatest fame lies in the appreciation that thousands of owners hold for it.

You have heard Hudson owners predict its ultimate achievements. They have praised their cars and yet always they have said that a greater Super-Six was inevitable.

Hudson Evolution Came Naturally

Let the reader review the past four years of motor history. The Super-Six was a distinct step ahead in motor designing. It added 72% to power without increased weight or complications.

Its principle was new. Vibration had been minimized. Performance had been increased.

That first Super-Six revealed a development not possible to any other type. It foretold the Hudson we now offer.

Each Year Marked Some Improvement

New Hudson models are not mere changes in body design. Such attractiveness is not overlooked. The main effort has been to increase endurance, to free it from the faults common to all cars.

Easier starting, more reliability of performance, freedom from mechanical attention, a safer, more comfortable and more economical car has been the aim.

Each added quality has been proved in a thousand ways. The speedway, road racing, mountain climbing, trans-continental touring at express speed, did their part. Spectacular records were established, but long after details of the world's fastest mile for a stock chassis, or the double run from San Francisco to New York and return, had been forgotten by the public, Hudson engineers continued to profit by the lessons learned in those tests. Subsequent models showed the result.

Such a car would have been impossible without that experience. We did not enter racing to win prizes but to learn how to build a better car.

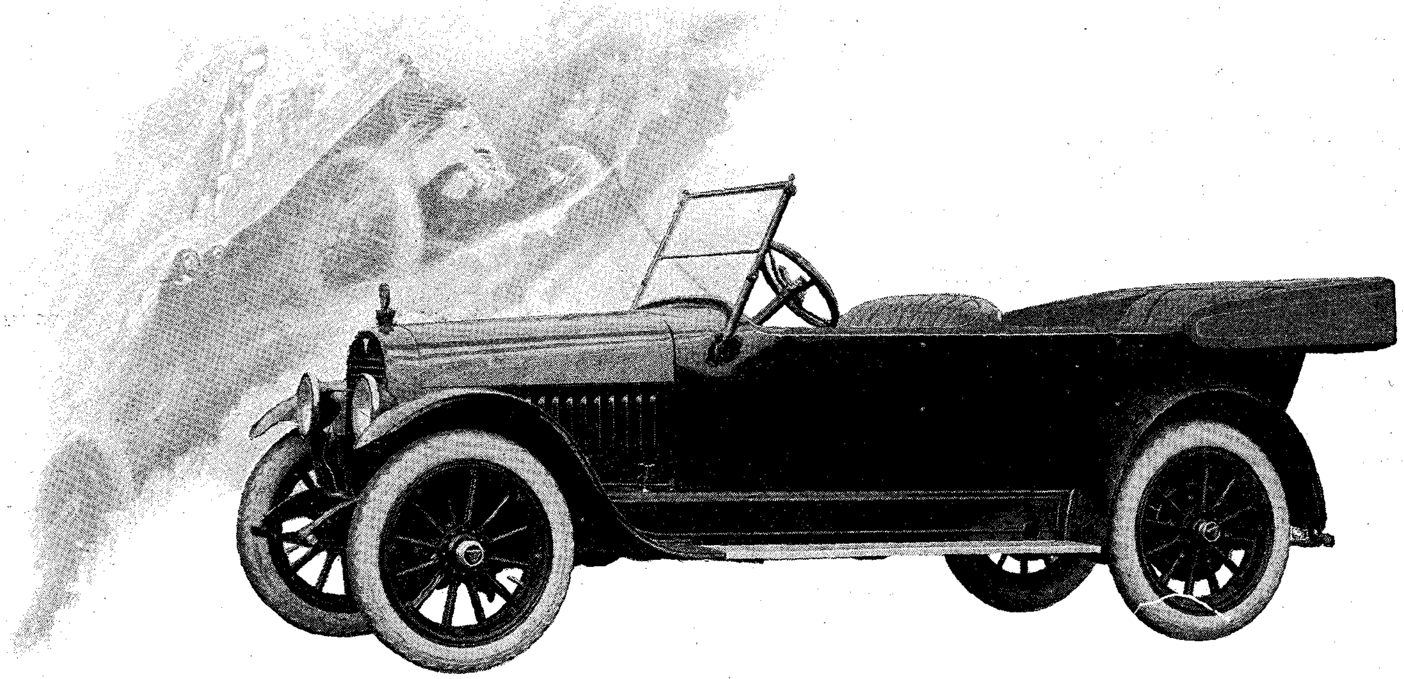
Sales Lead All Fine Cars

Like the constant champion it proved to be on the race track, Hudson sales exceed those of any other fine car.

More Hudsons are built now than ever before. A month's output now is as great as was the first four months' production of the first Super-Six.

Sales demand, though, has always been ahead of the supply. That shows how motordom regards the Super-Six.

When will you make it your choice?



(1081)

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit

Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart.
R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, Director of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance (member *ex officio*).
E. H. Greenwood, Special Assistant to Director, Secretary.

Even tho it is still called a War-Risk Bureau, the job of Uncle Sam's big insurance company in these piping days of peace is far larger than confronted it in the midst of the war, according to its new director. In explanation of the chief difficulties with which he is faced, he writes:

> Several million men are already demobilized, and it is necessary for the Bureau to render a complete accounting to each individual, both as regards pay allotments and government allowances, and compensation in the case of those who have been injured, and in connection with their War-Risk Insurance. It is a regrettable fact that a large percentage of the addresses of the discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, according to the latest available information, are incorrect, and it is only by a careful and painstaking process of readdressing and of constant inquiry that it is possible for these letters eventually to reach their proper destination. As a consequence, there are literally hundreds of thousands of men discharged from the service with their millions of dependents who are anxiously waiting some word from the Bureau.
>
> This situation presents another problem almost as important and quite as far-reaching. We must see to it that these men benefit to the fullest extent by this government insurance, and that each one is reached in order that he may thoroughly understand the new policies now being issued, and to make it possible for as many men as possible to continue their present term policies, or to secure a converted form of policy. That the Government be successful in accomplishing this is most important from an economic point of view, and incidentally it is a right to which the soldier, sailor, and marine are justly entitled.

Some insurance "twisters," according to a statement recently sent out by the Bureau, are representing government insurance as inferior to the ordinary old-line insurance, but the presidents and leading representatives of the great life-insurance companies are cooperating with the Bureau and the insurance commissions of various States "against this sort of insurance agent." In order to show just how Uncle Sam does business when he goes into life-insuring, an announcement "To Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines" has been widely distributed among returning troops. "Hold on to your government insurance!" this announcement urges, and cites some special reasons why such insurance is superior to other kinds:

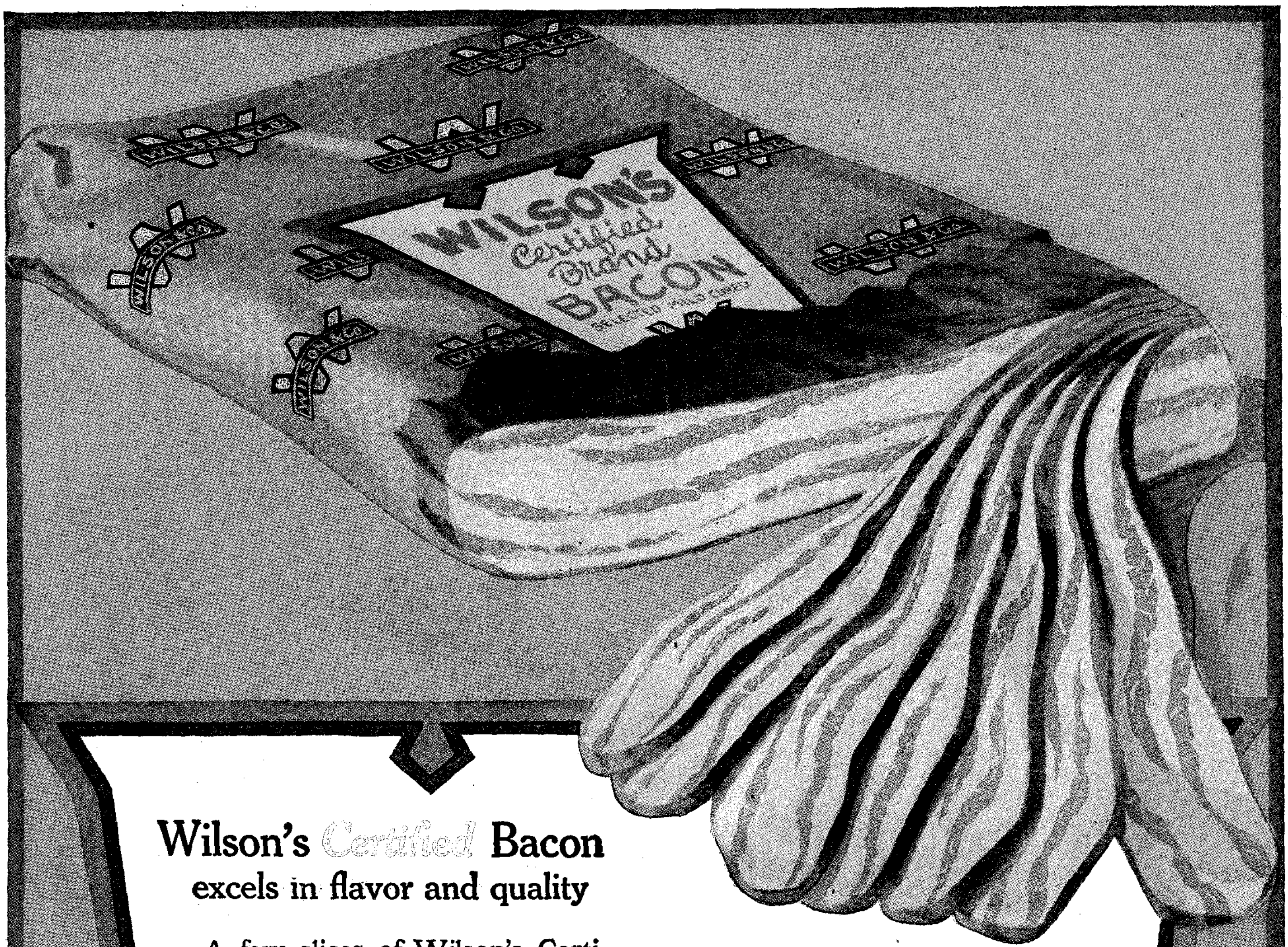
> All policies issued by the government contain a total disability clause, making them payable at any time you may become totally and permanently disabled, regardless of your age.
>
> No policy in a private company contains a similar clause running beyond the age of sixty-five.
>
> Another advantage of government policies is that a service man, after his return to civil life, may engage in any occupation, no matter how hazardous, including military service, or may travel anywhere, without affecting his insurance, provided he keeps his premiums paid.
>
> No physical or medical examination is necessary for the conversion of policies. Physical examination would be necessary befor you could obtain insurance from any other source.
>
> You may not be able to pass such an examination, or if later you try to get private insurance, something may have happened to your health in the meantime and you may find it impossible to get life-insurance of any kind.
>
> Your government insurance is protected from the claims of creditors. Your insurance money can not be taken away from you (or later from your beneficiary) for payment of the debts of your beneficiary. This is a most important provision, which insures your insurance.
>
> Government insurance is non-assignable, which means that neither you nor your beneficiary can lose the fruits of your labor and sacrifice by pawning your insurance.
>
> Neither you nor your beneficiary ever will have to pay a cent of taxes to the Government on the proceeds of your government insurance.
>
> You may pay your premiums by the month without having to pay anything extra on account of the additional expense to the Government of collecting monthly premiums. Or, if you prefer, you may pay quarterly, semiannually, or annually. The Government pays all the expenses of running the business.
>
> You may have the whole month in which to pay the premium for that month. If you fail to pay and your new policy lapses, you may get it back through provisions for reinstatement.
>
> Of course, when your insurance has lapsed, the longer you wait the harder it is to dig up the money for the back premiums and the greater the risk of having something happen to you before you can secure reinstatement.
>
> After one year the new government policies will have guaranteed cash and loan values, and also paid-up insurance and extended term-insurance values. Policies issued by private insurance companies usually do not give these values until the insurance has been in force for three years. Furthermore, the values guaranteed by the Government give you your full money's worth without any "surrender charge." This is a distinct advantage to you. Never forget that one of the most valuable features of a government insurance-policy is that it provides for the disability of the holder, as well as for his death. Now don't mix up accident and disability insurance. Only one out of twenty cases of disability is due to accident. The greater number of disability cases occur through disease. When for any reason you become totally and permanently disabled, you not only do not have to pay any more premiums, but the Government pays you the full monthly sum called for by your policy every month, no matter how long you live.
>
> There are absolutely no restrictions as to age. With most insurance-policies, when you reach sixty or sixty-five your rights to disability benefit cease, but with this government insurance, no matter how old you are when the disability occurs, you are entitled to disability benefits. In most cases disability does not occur until the age of sixty or after, so you can see the advantage of the Government's provision, which protects you, regardless of whether the disability is due to accident or disease. In old age one out of two persons becomes disabled.
>
> If it were not for this disability clause you would run a big risk of losing your insurance because probably you could not keep up your preminum payments if disabled. Disability is given the following broad meaning: Any impairment of mind or body which makes it impossible for the disabled person to follow any *substantially gainful* occupation.

As a recommendation of the sort of insurance offered by the United States to its soldiers, sailors, and marines "the secretary of one of the largest life-insurance companies in the world" is quoted to this effect:

> "Of course, a life-insurance company can not grant insurance at less than cost, but the Government offers insurance to soldiers and sailors at less than it would cost the Government to grant that insurance. . . . The Government is justified in this liberality in consideration of the fact that these soldiers and sailors have risked their lives, or have been willing to risk their lives, for the benefit of the nation. All this being so, it is obviously expedient for soldiers and sailors to take all the insurance offered by the Government at the low rate charged."

The report of the Advisory Committee, handed to the director on July 18, includes a recommendation that, "in order to correct the address list, immediate efforts be made to elicit the cooperation of all voluntary agencies for the purpose, such as the American Red Cross, the American Federation of Labor, and the other associations which have so helpfully contributed their aid in connection with war-activities." It is recommended that a representative of the Bureau be sent to the capital of each State, to confer with State officials on methods of obtaining correct addresses. Other recommendations are as follows:

> *Secondly.*—We recommend that the Bureau immediately proceed to establish local representatives in each State, or in such districts as it may seem advisable to divide the country for this purpose, to the end that there may be constant provision for personal contact with the insured soldiers, sailors, and marines and their dependents, for the procuring by them of information with respect to their privileges and obligations, for the local payment of premiums and furnishing of proofs, and for whatever local business may be conveniently transacted within the district.
>
> *Thirdly.*—That the cooperation of voluntary agencies desired to meet the immediate exigencies of the Bureau should be secured to the fullest extent possible to the end that their aid may always be available for the purpose of reaching the insured.
>
> *Fourthly.*—That in addition to the means already suggested, and the cooperation of these agencies, there should be started a publicity campaign through adequate advertising for the purpose of giving information to soldiers, sailors, and marines, and their dependents, with respect to allotments, allowances, and compensation and for the purpose of directing attention to the importance of the reinstatement of policies and the continuance of their insurance by the soldiers, sailors, and marines."



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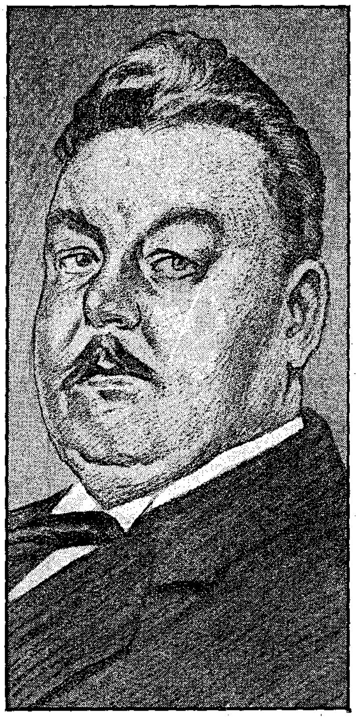
The Wilson Label Protects Your Table

THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER IS USED TO DUBIOUS JOBS

WHEN HERMANN MÜLLER, the present German Foreign Minister, found himself in Paris the other day as one of the two representatives delegated by Germany to sign the Peace Treaty, it was not the first time he had visited the French capital. He was there August 1, 1914, on a mission no less extraordinary than to try to induce the French Socialists to vote against war-credits. If the French would consent to this, so he said, the German Socialists would follow suit, and there would be no war. The story of this exploit is told for the first time in this country by Lieut. Henry De Man, of the Belgian Army, in a recent issue of the New York *Times*. Lieutenant De Man is one of the leaders of the Belgian Labor party, and is now in the United States as a representative of the Belgian Ministry for industry and labor. He has spent several years in Germany as a student of the Social Democratic movement, and just before the war accompanied Herr Müller to Paris on that remarkable mission to the French Socialists. To quote Lieutenant De Man:



A GERMAN SUSPECT.

He is Hermann Müller, the new Foreign Minister, "predestined to be entrusted with other people's dubious jobs."

> Now that Müller has unexpectedly come to the foreground, I should *not* be surprized to find that the European press will take up the subject of his journey to Paris on August 1, 1914, about which very little has been made public so far. As I accompanied Müller on that eventful journey, which throws an exceedingly curious light on the policy of German Social Democracy on the eve of the war, I am in a position to give a full report of what really happened then.
>
> Apparently Müller is predestined to be entrusted with other people's dubeous jobs. At least, the mission which the executive of German Social Democracy gave him to fulfil just before the outbreak of the war deserves as much to be put under that heading as his present rôle as a registrar of surrender.
>
> I was working at my office in the headquarters of the Belgian Labor party in Brussels—at the same time the headquarters of the "Internationale"—on the morning of August 1, 1914, when I received a call from Camille Huysmans, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau. He told me that Hermann Müller had arrived early that morning on his way to Paris, and that he (Huysmans) was going along to help him in his contemplated negotiations with the French Socialists, with a view to a common action against the menace of war. They both wanted me to join them. The three of us had a short conference, and we left for Paris on the first train available.
>
> As we arrived at the Gare du Nord about 5 P.M. we found that the general mobilization had just been declared in France. We went to the Chamber of Deputies, where most of the Socialist and labor leaders of the country were assembled. They immediately summoned a meeting in one of the committee-rooms of the Chamber. Our conference lasted two hours. After a short interruption for supper, it was resumed, this time at the office of the newspaper *L'Humanité*, and lasted till close to midnight. Then Müller and I hurried to the station to catch the last train, which gave him a chance to leave France before all the Germans on French soil were interned. Huysmans stayed behind and returned to Brussels a few days later.
>
> All through the proceedings I acted as interpreter between Müller—who knew but a very few words of French—and the French. The next day, as we were arrested and put under guard shortly before reaching the Franco-Belgian frontier, I destroyed the notes which I had kept, not that there was any reason to keep them secret, but in order to avoid lengthy investigations which might have prevented Müller from reaching Berlin in time to report on the result of his mission, which it was essential he should before August 4, when the Reichstag was to meet. Soon afterward, however, I reconstructed an account of the main data of the proceedings, so that I am still able to furnish a report, the complete accuracy of which I can vouch for.
>
> It had been decided that, should any considerable delay on Müller's return journey appear probable, I was to try to reach Berlin by a different route, if necessary, *via* Switzerland, so that there would be two chances instead of one of reporting to Berlin in time. I am glad this proved unnecessary, for then I should probably have spent the duration of the war in a German internment-camp. Fortunately, once we had got into Belgium—on the afternoon of August 2—it appeared that Müller would be back in Berlin on the evening of August 3, which he eventually did, so that he was able to give a full report before the memorable sitting of the Social Democratic members of the Reichstag that preceded the voting of the war-credits on August 4.
>
> Müller, who was most cordially received by the French Socialist deputies in Paris, began by stating the nature of his mission. The executive of German Social Democracy, he said, had sent him to make a last attempt to prevent the war by deciding on a common course of action of the French and German Socialists. He had no authority to pledge his party to any definite course, as the exact circumstances at the time of the prospective meeting of the Reichstag could not yet be foreseen, but he was authorized to explain the situation and his party's views at the time when he had left Berlin (on July 31). In the light of this information, he said, the French Socialists might find it easier to determine their own attitude, should the question of the vote of the war-credits be put to them. He would take back to Berlin the information which they would give him. This exchange of information would, he hoped, facilitate the choice of a common policy aiming at the prevention of the war.
>
> He then gave a rather optimistic account of the state of affairs in Germany. He said he knew nothing about a general mobilization of the German Army, the rumor of which had been spread in Paris that morning. He admitted that since the day before, when he had left home, something of the sort might have taken place, but then it might have been merely a local mobilization which had given rise to exaggerated rumors. The "state of danger of war" (*Kriegsgefahrzustand*), which had been declared on July 31, he called a comparatively harmless measure, quite different in its meaning from mobilization proper. As Herr Haase had done at the meeting of the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels four days earlier, he laid much stress on what he called the underhand encouragement given by the Imperial Chancellor to the antiwar demonstrations and in the alleged desire of the Kaiser to maintain peace.
>
> As to the Social Democratic party, Müller said, it would on no account vote in favor of any war-credits. "*Dass man für die Kriegskredite stimmt, das halte ich für ausgeschlossen*" ("It is impossible that the war-credits will be voted"), was his definite, repeated statement. A fraction—probably a small minority—might favor abstention from voting, with a view to the danger from Russia, but Müller declared that he himself did not share the latter view, and that he thought a unanimous vote against the war-credits probable, especially if the French Socialists decided to follow a similar course.

The Frenchmen listened to Müller, but did not evince any particular enthusiasm over his proposal. They pointed out that it was the earnest desire of the French Government to maintain peace, and only for the purpose of defense would France take up arms. The French Socialists, therefore, felt that they could not refuse the war-credits which the Government would need should France be attacked. A few seemed to favor opposition to the credits on the ground that such action would serve as a disclaimer of responsibility on the part of the Socialists for the results of the competitive system of armament which they had always been against. The account continues:

> No formal decision was arrived at, but the "information" Müller had to take home was to the effect that the French Socialists were not to be induced to refuse their Government the war-credits, and that the only chance of a possible common policy consisted in abstention from voting on both sides.
>
> Müller and I left Paris with a slow night train crowded with

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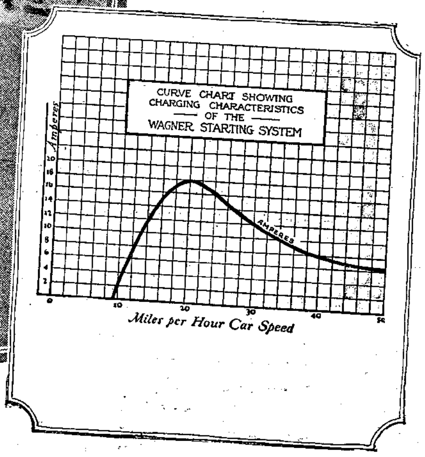

> Germans who were hurriedly trying to get out of France. Thanks to the intervention of Deputy Marcel Cachim with the station-master, we got the sixteenth and seventeenth places in a compartment that was supposed to accommodate eight persons. It was an awful journey, during what was probably the hottest and closest night of that summer. In almost every station the train was formally besieged by people—mostly Germans—who had to be kept out with the help of the naked fist. The passengers smashed all the windows to get a little more air.
>
> In Maubeuge, the last French town, it seemed as tho it had all been in vain. The station was occupied by troops which stopt the train and put all the Germans and Austrians under guard. But I stuck to Müller and managed to get him into the station restaurant, from which we escaped through a back door. For twenty minutes we walked briskly toward the Belgian frontier. Then we were again arrested, and the gendarmes took us to the police-station at Maubeuge. To get in, we had to make our way through a crowd of waiting reservists, who had no trouble in discerning that Müller was a German and demonstrated their affection by hooting first, and by pushing and kicking rather ungently afterward. I got my share of these attentions, but the prospective Foreign Secretary of the German Republic by the grace of Foch got most of it. As soon as we were inside the station, I began to kick up a regular Latin row about the disgraceful fashion in which a friendly Belgian citizen had been ill-treated, and soon succeeding in seeing the boss of the establishment himself, on whom I inflicted such a daring speech that he was apparently glad to get rid of us by handing us over to two heavily armed gendarmes with the order to get us across the Belgian border immediately. As soon as we were out on the country road our escort seemed to find the walking too hot and let us do the few miles of hiking alone. In Mons we found a train and that same afternoon I put Müller on the Berlin express in Brussels—two hours before the handing of the German ultimatum to Belgium. As we shook hands in parting, the last connecting link between the Socialists of the two groups of powers was broken.
>
> In the light of subsequent events, Müller's mission to Paris appeared to some French Socialists, who had never entertained any doubt about the honesty of his purpose while he was among them, as part of a crooked machination of the German Socialists, in alliance with the Kaiser's Government, to unnerve France's resistance by inducing the French Socialists, under false pretenses, to hamper their Government's action for national defense. I owe it to fairness to say that I am unshakably convinced that, in spite of appearances, there never was any foul play intended.
>
> I may err in my belief that Müller was too honest to have lent himself to such a disgraceful game. But then there is objective evidence enough to show that until July 31, or up to the time when Müller left Berlin, the attitude of the majority of the German Social Democrats did indeed correspond to the picture Müller gave of it in Paris. The change that resulted in the betrayal of Social Democracy's pledges of international solidarity by the vote of the war-credits in the Reichstag on August 4, 1914, occurred while Müller was on his way.

In his article Lieutenant De Man also throws some light on the personalities of the members of the present German cabinet, stating that they are characterized mainly by mediocrity. He says that men like Scheidemann, who have a reputation as statesmen to sustain, have "left the sinking ship." It appears that the cabinet members, many of whom were once workingmen with radical tendencies and no other aim than to advance the interests of the horny-handed sons of toil, have forgotten all about their altruistic ideals and are devoting themselves assiduously to furthering their own interests, in that connection exhibiting a reactionary and bureaucratic spirit that would give pointers to the most hidebound and "junkerish" of the representatives of the old régime. Of Minister Müller it is said that through some error, presumably in cabling, he has been given the title of Doctor in the American press. But Müller never had this title. He was born in the southern Rhineland and was originally a workingman—

> He started his political career as a "radical," or "Left Wing" Socialist. He was an editor of a provincial Socialist daily of extreme tendencies when, shortly after the National Congress of Social Democracy in 1906, he was made a member of the National Executive (*Parteivorstand*) of the party. His election was considered a concession to the Left Wing of the party, which had been making some headway since 1905 and was complaining that the party executive needed some "young blood" infused, and that the radical element should be represented.
>
> But the radicals soon found out that they had been deceived. As a party official Müller turned out to be a quite different person from the radical agitator he had been before he was invested with a share of responsibility in running the party machine. His former friends complained bitterly that, altho a good deal younger than most of his colleagues of the *Parteivorstand*—he was not quite forty then—he showed himself a born bureaucrat, and more of a reactionary and routine worshiper by temperament than any of the old "moderates."
>
> His physical aspect is that of the typical Prussian petty official. A heavy, big frame, with the fatty flesh of the beer-drinker—much of that prewar flesh, however, seemed to have gone when I saw Müller in 1912, as I ran across him at Stockholm—a full, round, but yellowish face, almost hidden behind a pair of huge spectacles; and a somewhat schoolmasterly expression, more suggestive of pedantry than of any sense of humor. He is a poor speaker—good speakers are exceedingly rare in Germany—and his voice is slow and monotonous. With all that, he is a hard-working, serious fellow, who owes his comparative success more to the conscientious discharge of his duties as a party official than to any form of political virtuosity *à la* Scheidemann. From what I know of his character—and I have seen a good deal of him—I take it that he is not sufficiently blinded by ambition not to realize that he is more or less the victim of the shrewdness of his political friends, who apparently have succeeded in convincing him that it was part of his duties as a faithful servant of the party machine to assume functions which at this juncture mean nothing short of a political suicide to those who have accepted them.

Lieutenant De Man writes of August Schlicke, the new German Minister for Labor, that the Fatherland must have been in dire need, in the writer's opinion, to have dragged such as he from the obscurity in which he had hitherto performed his duty as a bureaucrat of the Socialist party and the labor-union machine.

It appears that in this position Schlicke received extensive training in the gentle Prussian art of ruthlessness, which he felt called upon to exercise ever and anon in dealing with the uprisings of the various rebellious elements in the organization of which he was the head, and it may be that this will stand him in good stead in his new job. We read:

> Herr Schlicke I have known for years as the president of the Socialist Metal Workers' Union of Germany. He confined himself to trade-union activities and never played a prominent part in politics. He was known as the most despotic of all the trade-union "bosses" of the Fatherland. His authority over the membership of his union, however, was not due to any particular talent as a tribune or a leader of men, for he is a poor speaker and anything but a striking personality. But he is a born bureaucrat, well trained in the routine of officialdom, and his position practically as a dictator of the *Metallarbeiterverband* resulted from the clever way in which he had centralized to the extreme the administrative powers of this national union. Its internal story is one long series of rebellions of local and district organizations against the autocratic rule of the Schlicke bureaucracy, but these rebellions were downed every time, thanks to the ruthlessness with which Schlicke and his assistants used the power they derived from the centralization of practically all the financial means of the national union in their hands. As a member of the executive of the International Metal Workers' Federation Herr Schlicke made himself equally unpopular with his foreign colleagues. Especially the French and the British found it hard to stand his overbearing attitude and the open fashion in which he showed his contempt for English and French nationality.

The only new member of the German cabinet who is not frankly to be regarded as a figure-head, according to Lieutenant De Man, is Dr. Eduard David, Minister of the Interior, of whom he says:

> It will be remembered that he retired from the original German delegation to the Peace Conference in favor of Herr Erzberger, allegedly on account of ill-health, but really because he was generally against any possible discussion of the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France.
>
> Dr. David has more enemies in his own party, the Majority Social Democrats, than in any other political group in Germany. The main reason for his unpopularity is the fact that he has never been able to hide his burning ambition to play a leading rôle as a statesman. Even in August Bebel's lifetime he unsuccessfully competed with the "Old Lion" for the parliamentary leadership of the party. From what I know of him I suppose that his satisfaction of having got a portfolio at last is so great as to make him forget that this is but a meager, and probably quite temporary, consolation for his failure as a peace plenipotentiary.

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"THE SILENT HERO" OF BELGIUM, WHO DIED FOR AN ATTEMPT ON THE KAISER

IF EARNEST YEARNING for the demise of the Kaiser could have killed him, the death of Mr. William Hohenzollern would probably have been celebrated somewhere about August 1, 1914. But while the prolonged entertainment of a consuming desire for somebody's passing hence may be effective in some cases for all we know, it hasn't bothered the ex-Kaiser, who is reported to be enjoying robust health and making preparations to remain at Amerongen until overtaken by extreme old age. There was at least one man, however, who wasn't satisfied merely with sitting around hating the former head of the Huns and hoping he would meet with a fatal accident. This man was Alois Van Keirsbilk, a Belgian, who wanted to kill the Kaiser because he thought that by so doing the war would come to an end. It occurred to Alois that the best way to accomplish his purpose was to have an airman gently drop a bomb or two down on a building in Thielt, Alois's native town, when the All-Highest and his mighty staff were holding a big banquet there, as they had planned to do. Perhaps the scheme would have succeeded if circumstances had not intervened over which the man who conceived the idea had no control. The story is told by Egbert Hans in the New York *Times* as follows:

Thielt was the headquarters of the Fourth German Army and sheltered the Commander-in-Chief with a staff of hundreds of officers. Alois Van Keirsbilk was chief conductor on the railway between Thielt and Bruges. Also he was the chief of a secret organization which had only one object—"help to our boys and death to the enemy." The organization was in communication with the Belgian Army through spies who made regular trips into Holland across the "cable of death," and many a German plan originated at headquarters in Thielt failed, thanks to the activity of Alois and his men.

It was not long before Alois saw his chance for a big stroke. The Kaiser was coming to Thielt on November 1. A desperate attack was to be made against the Belgian forces along the Yser and from there on against Ypres and Dunkirk, and Wilhelm II. in person was to inspect the preparations.

Kill the Kaiser and the war will be over was the firm conviction of Alois and his friends, and they set to work. Alois acquired all the information that his organization could procure, as to the movements and schedule of the imperial visitor, and sent all the details to his agents in the Belgian Army, with the request that airmen be sent at the opportune moment "to kill the Kaiser!"

Only one of the three messengers who were sent out reached the other side of the electric cable, for at that time the guards were doubled. But one was sufficient and when November 1 came Alois felt confident that something would happen.

The big dinner at which the Kaiser and his staff were to gather around the table, and for which all the best silver in town had been requisitioned, was to begin at two o'clock. At that moment anxious eyes watched the sky toward the west. Would they come, the airmen with their bombs to do the deed that would finish the war? Would they be in time?

At 2:15 there was a speck in the blue sky. It grew bigger and bigger, and soon the watchers distinguished three flying-machines. In haste Alois communicated with his friends. Barely had those who were warned taken shelter when the first explosion was heard. Then for a few minutes the town of Thielt shuddered as bomb after bomb exploded.

It was a well-managed raid and the daring airmen escaped in safety, but it was all in vain. There had been a sudden change in the Kaiser's schedule and the war-lord had left Thielt at two o'clock sharp. During the bombardment his motor-cars were speeding along the road to Bruges and his life was safe.

Thus ended the attempt planned by Alois Van Keirsbilk to do away with the Kaiser, but it marked the beginning of troubles for the unfortunate Belgian. The commander of the Fourth German Army raged and roared. Somewhere in the territory over which he was the master there had been a leak that had almost resulted in the death of the mighty and idolized lord of some 70,000,000 Huns. Such things must not be permitted to go unpunished, and he set about discovering the guilty parties in a Teutonic and thorough manner:

A contra-spy system was organized at once and large sums were promised for any bit of information. Slowly but surely Alois was drawn into the net woven by a most minute and complete investigation. On February 2 he was summoned to the *Kommandatur* and taken prisoner. Already three of his co-operators were there.

It was then that Alois Van Keirsbilk showed the courage which won for him the name of "The Silent Hero." He knew that one word spoken lightly might betray the whole of his organization, and his last word to his friends who were still free had been, "Do not let my absence or death scare you; but keep up the work that we have been doing." After his arrest nothing could induce him to speak even a word. All devices, old and new, were tried by the *Kommandatur*—tortures as well as promises, the menaces of a cruel death, and the promise of life in luxury. It was all in vain. Perhaps Alois thought of the many lives he had in his hands. Anyway, he remained silent.

He was condemned to death on February 25, and then the Germans created and applied as devilish a scheme of mental torture for a human being as could be devised. Alois had two children, and a third was to be born soon.

"On the day that new life enters your home your life will end unless you speak," said the German inquisitor. Undoubtedly Alois thought of his wife, who would be calling for him on that day more than ever. Perhaps he thought of the new baby also. Nevertheless he was still true to his name, "The Silent."

On April 5 a little girl was born in the Van Keirsbilk home. It might seem unbelievable, but evidently the Germans had waited for the event. On the same day they sent official word to "Madame Van Keirsbilk" that if she desired to see her husband still alive, she could see him that day at three o'clock in the prison at Ghent. A merciful neighbor nurse saw to it that the message did not reach the mother, then nursing her day-old baby. Instead the eldest girl, ten years old, was sent to the prison to see her father. Full of joy, in her happy ignorance, she exclaimed:

"Oh, father, you must come home with me. We have a little sister, and mother wants to show it to you. Come, father!"

But father could not come. He prest his little girl in his arms. He could not tell that she would never see him again, for he wanted to spare the mother, who had to live for the children. Not a word did he say. One kiss, and the big prison gate closed after the child, while her father prepared himself to die.

His end came next morning at half-past five in the cour of the prison. Four Belgians were to fall that day. When Van Keirsbilk arrived at the place of execution, three were already lying dead against the wall. For some unknown reason he was to face the muzzles of twelve German rifles alone.

He refused to be blindfolded. "Let not a German hand touch me in this solemn moment when I die for my country. I have no fear of your bullets," the Belgians heard that he said, and erect he waited for the moment when his agony would come to an end. A few seconds later his body, with those of his comrades in death, was thrown into the ditch.

In the afternoon of the same day a German soldier knocked at the door of the "Widow Van Kiersbilk" and delivered a parcel to the devoted neighbor who was caring for the new baby and its mother. The woman opened it, and with horror found that it contained the suit of clothes of the unhappy master of the house. That was the German announcement of his death.

Loving friends managed to keep the news from the widow for several days, altho the continual absence of her husband plainly made her fear. But one morning she was looking through the window into the street, when the church-bells began to ring for a funeral-service. The people attending looked up at her and nodded with sympathy. None told her, but perhaps the unhappy woman read the pity that was in the eyes of the passers-by. Nobody knows, but suddenly a terrible look of suspicion came into her eyes. She rushed down-stairs, where the neighbor nurse was preparing the meal for the children, and, seizing her by the arms, cried out:

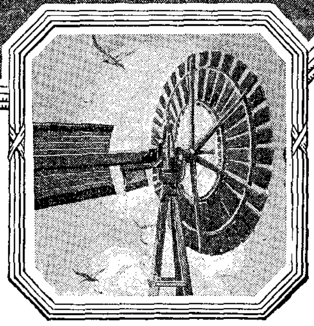
"Who is dead? For whom are the bells ringing? Is it for Alois? Tell me, or I will run out into the street and find out. I must know where Alois is. I must know it if he is dead." Then and there the sad news had to be broken, and the widow of Alois began a time of lonely misery only broken by the struggle to keep her three children fed and clothed.

To-day the Belgian flag flows again from the tower of Thielt and the thrifty people of Flanders are busy rebuilding their homes. Many of the men are missing; some died on the battle-field, others in prison, but all died fighting for the small strip of land they called their own, and those who remain cherish the memory of their heroes. They will tell their stories to their children and grandchildren, thus adding another page to the glorious history of Flanders, and among those stories will be that of Alois Van Keirsbilk, who tried to end the war by ending its instigator, and who failed and died, silent.

"Save the surface and you save all"-Paint & Varnish

THE BIRTHPLACE OF FRANKLIN PIERCE
14th President of the United States, Hillsborough, N. H. The buildings were erected about 1750.

© 1919 by P. M. A. of U. S. A.



The steel skeletons of sky scrapers are painted although they are to be incased in concrete. A windmill should be painted regularly if it is to endure an open life, constantly exposed to the elements. Steel rusts—rust ruins. Save the surface and you save all.

Will Yours last as well?

THESE farm buildings were built before your great-great-grandfather fought in the Revolution. They are plain, frame farm buildings.

What accounts for their wonderful preservation? They have not escaped attack by the elements. No buildings escape the elements. *Something* must stand the sun and storms of the years.

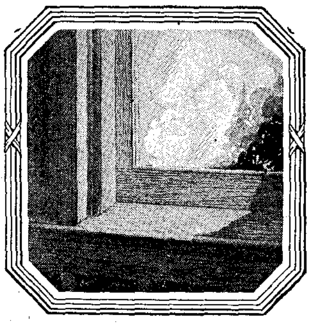
The answer is *Surface Protection*. The buildings, as *buildings*, have been left untouched because the elements have never gotten beyond the protective coating.

Deterioration cannot make headway with painted or varnished objects—it damages only when the protective coatings are lacking. Surface protection is *entire* protection—save the surface and you save all.

Whether the surface be of wood, iron, steel, concrete, cement or stucco—use a protective coating and avoid the unnecessary expense of repairs and replacement.

¶

We have prepared a book which you will find as interesting as it is valuable. It will tell you some startling new things about surface protection as a means to prevent loss. Thoroughly illustrated. Send for a copy. Address, Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia.



Children, maids—pretty nearly every member of the household does his or her share in damaging the window sill and frame—some in one way and some in another. It is one part of the woodwork that needs constant surface protection against careless knocks, scratches and the friction of necessary cleaning. Furthermore, painting the window sash helps to keep the putty in place adding greatly to its service.

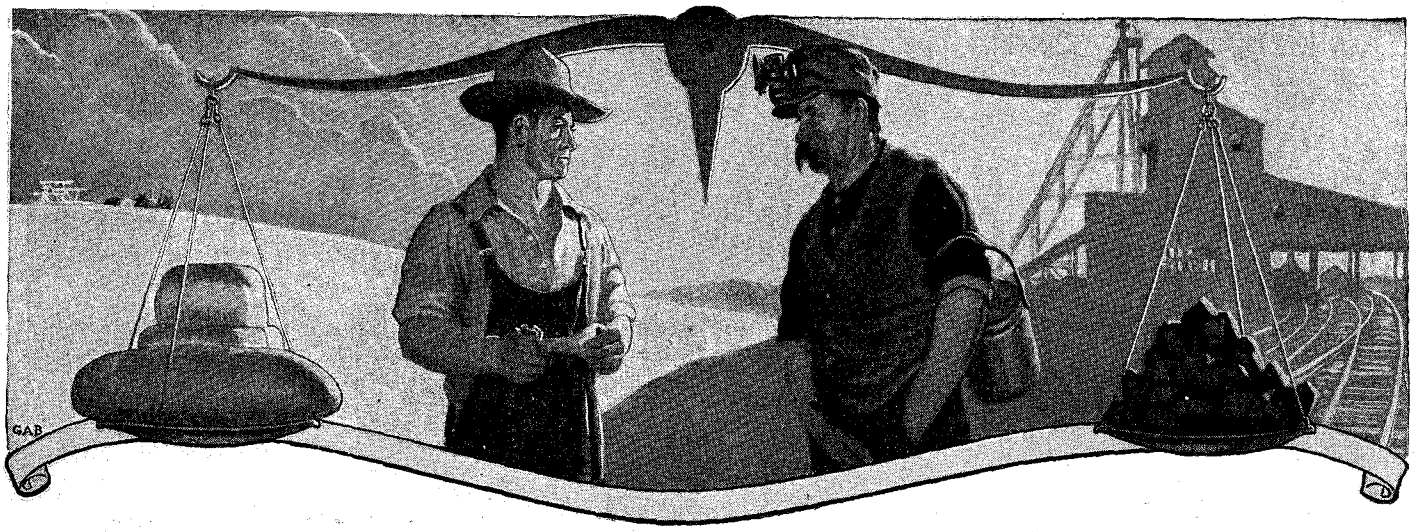
> *"Save the Surface! Paint and Preserve your property and increase the employment of labor."*
> *Wm. B. Wilson*
> *Secretary of Labor*

THIS ADVERTISEMENT

is issued by the Save the Surface Committee, representing the Paint, Varnish and Allied Industries, whose products, taken as a whole, serve the primary purposes of preserving, protecting and beautifying the innumerable products of the lumber, metal, cement and manufacturing industries, and their divisions.

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL"-Paint & Varnish

WOOD SURFACES | PLASTER SURFACES | CONCRETE SURFACES | MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS SURFACES | METAL SURFACES | BRICK SURFACES



PRICE *and* WAGE

NO MATTER whether a man works for day wages or for salary, his interest in the rate of pay is of secondary importance. His first and most important consideration is whether or not his pay will provide for the needs of his family, with something over. And by needs we do not mean a bare existence. Every man who takes his place in industry, whatever that place may be, and does his share of the world's work, is entitled to more than a bare existence. He is entitled to a return for his effort which will supply all needs with enough more to care for emergencies and provide for old age.

The amount of pay received, therefore, becomes important only in its relation to the cost of the things he must buy. If a man gets $50.00 a month and can go out into the market and buy the things which he needs for $40.00, he has a chance to get ahead. But if he gets $250.00 a month and prices are such that it takes $300.00 to pay for the things which he and his family should have, he is in an impossible situation. On the one hand he is contented and happy with the low wage; on the other he is in despair with the high wage. Therefore, our statement that the rate of wages is secondary, the question of real importance being the relation that earnings bear to cost of living.

But what fixes this cost of living? What makes food, clothing, rent, etc., high or low in price? The wages and profits of those engaged in the production and distribution of these things. If wages of those who work for transportation companies — those who work in the industries which produce equipment for transportation—locomotives, cars, motor trucks, etc., are high, then transportation will be high. The cost of transportation influences the price of all commodities, as nothing which enters into our needs escapes the necessity of transportation, local or otherwise, either as raw material or finished product—and the consumer pays the freight.

If transportation and farm labor are high, then food is going to be high. If transportation and labor in the building trades are high, then houses are going to cost more and rent is going to be high. If transportation and labor in the production of clothing are high, then it is going to cost more to buy clothes. If these things cost more, wages, no matter in what industry, must be on a scale to meet these high prices.

And we come again to the matter of price, with the additional thought that wages in large measure determine price. But we are getting nowhere except to have established that if wages are high prices will be high, and if prices are high wages *must* be high. With wages chasing price and price chasing wages, the commercial world presents the ridiculous spectacle of a cat chasing its tail.

Workers in every trade may demand by just right a wage sufficient to meet their needs, but not exorbitant so as to work injustice to those in other trades who buy their products. Nature has endowed some men with mental capacity or physical strength which raises their earning power above that of their fellows in the industry in which they are engaged. Others are willing to exert extra effort, energy and application which enhances their earning power. These individuals are entitled, in the rate of pay, to recognition of their better or greater production; but no individual or group of individuals should expect to receive a higher rate of wage for their skill and effort than they are willing to pay for the same degree of skill and effort devoted to the production of the commodities which they must buy.

Our whole national life—the happiness and contentment of every individual—is dependent upon our industrial and commercial prosperity. The fulness of national prosperity can only be achieved through every citizen and individual doing his full share and receiving his full share. This can only be accomplished by having every one, insofar as it is humanly possible, apply himself with the consciousness that justice prevails, that he is getting a fair return for his work—that he is giving up only a fair proportion of what he gets to pay for the work of others.

Why, then, is it not possible to establish fair comparative prices as between staple commodities, based upon actual and intelligent facts as to the consumption of energy necessary for their production and then establish wages on a fair basis of relationship to these prices?

Equity of price, therefore, and proper ratio of price as between commodities, is the first and most important consideration in the fixing of wages. In establishing this proper ratio of price, the first concern of both Capital and Labor in every industry is to see, through Management, that the right price is obtained for the products of that industry.

This lends evidence to a previous statement that the proper alignment of interests and individuals is the Capital, Management and Labor of each industry, and not the Capital of all industries as opposed to the Labor of all industries. Capital must understand and recognize the needs of the workmen in its particular industry and workmen must understand the legitimate needs of the Capital in their particular industry. Together they must strive to obtain the right price for their product and through Management must arrange for the proper distribution of profits.

Such a meeting together—such a mutual understanding—forms the real basis of industrial organization. At Hydraulic we are seeking to effect this kind of organization, and as we progress in it, are more and more satisfied with the practical results.

This is the eighth of a series of articles in this publication. Reprints of former articles will be sent on request.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESSED STEEL COMPANY
of Cleveland

HYDRAULIC
PRESSED STEEL COMPANY

WILL "STANDARDIZATION" IMPROVE OUR SINGING-TEACHERS?

THE problem of the fake singing-teacher has not yet been taken up by the Peace Conference, even tho its acuteness in this country is a direct result of the war. Conditions abroad are such that "artists" of all sorts look upon America as a Promised Land of Profitable Pickings, and among all the varieties of "artists" the music-teacher is perhaps the most frequent and active. In his native Italy—he is oftenest an Italian—he may have been nearly anything from a cobbler to a scion of nobility temporarily out of a job. His dark but frequently lucrative ways were discust in a recent number of THE DIGEST. It has been suggested that a good many of them might be cured, or at least encouraged to go into other professions, by standardizing the methods of teaching singing. Some of the musical journals advanced the idea that all singing-teachers should be forced to pass a satisfactory examination, as doctors and lawyers are, before being permitted to practise. "If anybody succeeds in getting this matter to the capital of the State, the Board of Regents will have a bad half-hour to say the least," writes Frank Hemstreet, in *Musical America*. From the standpoint of an American teacher of singing, he proceeds to consider the problem of fakes and standardization:

> I might go into a long and tiresome discussion of facts and near-facts about various successful singers before the public who may be heard for any sum from twenty-five cents to six dollars per seat; that Caruso holds his tongue in a certain way and that Amato manages his in quite another, both of whom have thrilled you in the same evening with their tongues in different positions. I simply use this illustration to show the utter futility of trying to standardize, say, even one point of the subject. Take that of correct breathing, for instance; one successful singer says he does it "this way," and another equally successful artist says "that's all wrong, watch me," and so on.
>
> How will the Standardization Committee begin to standardize, and what are the poor members of the Board of Regents at Albany to do when their qualifying decision as to capability and the right to teach becomes necessary? What standard are they going to employ? One of these estimable gentlemen might like Amato's singing and at the same time claim that Caruso's "method" is all wrong because his daughter told him so. She ought to know, for she is "taking" from Signor Spaghettilino at five dollars for twenty minutes. I, of course, understand that the layman does not know just what to look for in the selection of an instructor. I also know that the power of discrimination with regard to good and bad singing is rare; but still the fact remains that if those seeking an instructor would only be curious to the extent of asking all sorts of questions, whys, wherefores, and reasons, they wouldn't have to undo their methods nor begin all over so often. If the prospective teacher is too busy to grant a reasonable interview and has only time to get the money for the first term of lessons, why not ask if it is not possible to come again when he has time to display his wares, so to speak? He'll do it.
>
> While the students of singing, and those "looking for a good teacher" are not actually or directly to blame for the large number of alleged singing-teachers—far be it from me to style any one of my colleagues as a fake or charlatan—the fundamental cause of the whole situation lies at their door and could eventually be improved if they would only start something from their end.

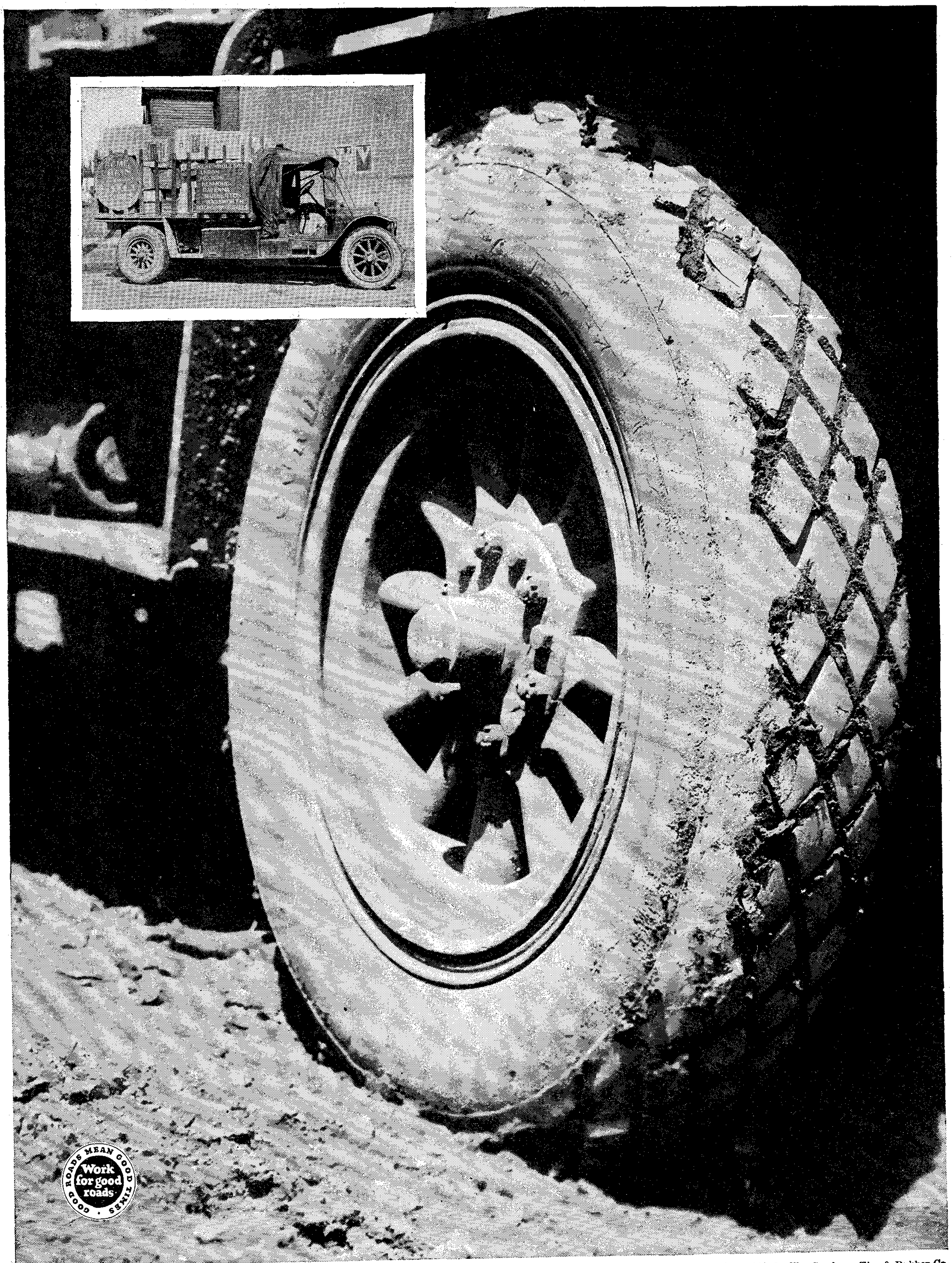
LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

MARINES who enlisted "for the duration of the war" to lick the Kaiser, and instead find themselves down in the West Indies—Haiti, Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo—are becoming more and more peeved over the unkind fate which keeps them interminably and stagnantly down in that torrid and otherwise unpleasant section of the globe, while their comrades who fought gloriously in France are permitted to go home to receive the plaudits of their admiring friends and afterward to go about their business in civil life. Several letters expressing the opinion of the writers regarding the "general cussedness of the situation" have already appeared in our columns devoted to soldiers' letters, and many more have been received. All complain of being kept in the service for no reason apparent to anybody. Some make charges of favoritism. All say they entered the service willingly and were glad to make sacrifices so long as the necessity therefor seemed to exist. But now they feel that the war is over, and, like the sailors aboard the vessel of *The Flying Dutchman*, they "want to go home." Out of a number of letters, now on hand, from these Marines, we reproduce the following typical one written by Private Lionel P. Atwood, who is in Santo Domingo. He says:

> There has come to our attention lately a letter from one Private Perry, of this regiment, to your periodical, giving vent to a little rightful indignation about the condition of a large number of duration-of-war Marines, all volunteers who are at present stationed in Santo Domingo. If Private Perry, who is at regimental headquarters in Macoris, where the one canteen, movie-show, and newly-heard-of Navy Welfare League are located, feels indignant about the state of affairs down here, then perhaps a word or two from some of us who are really back in the hills will not be out of place.
>
> For the most part we are "duration-of-war" men who left good homes and good jobs to fight for a great cause. We left willingly because the cause was worth the sacrifice many times over. But against our will and choice we were literally shanghaied down here to partake in a work which not only was disagreeable to us, but not, in our opinion, worth the price which we have had to pay, *i.e.*, dependent parents and families at home and promising careers. This job may be necessary, that is not for us to say, but it should be handled by men who enlist in the Marine Corps for a living and not an emergency. We feel this task to belong to these men and these men only. To them it is nothing but the performance of ordinary duty; to us it is a long-drawn-out expedition of uselessness, and a wasteful postponement of our ambitions and hopes.
>
> Our life consists of endless hikes after negro bandits across boiling savannas, through muddy trails, and over brush-bound and brush-covered hills. The country is sadly in its infancy, its people are ignorant and childishly thievish; and altho we can see wherein it may be necessary to lend them a military hand, still we can not see why this job should be forced on these "duration" men when the Marine Corps has its regulars just for this purpose. On many of these hikes we are improperly fed. On a recent four-day hike the rations for ten men consisted of two cans of salmon, three pounds of rice, and one can of sausage. Is it necessary to add that we were obliged to procure the additional required food as best we could?
>
> If there is a chaplain attached to this regiment we know nothing of his existence. Can you reasonably expect men to maintain a high morale under such conditions? And the medical attention is just as faulty. One chap, on a hike not long ago, received an ordinary flesh wound in his leg, but because there was no hospital apprentice with the detail and the sergeant in command displayed a criminal ignorance of simple wound-binding, this unfortunate man bled to death on the way back to camp. If a man goes to the Naval dentist to have a tooth filled, he gets the cavity drilled out all right, but for a filling he receives a wad of cotton. The clothing issue is insufficient, improper socks and not enough shoes being just several of the many economies practised by the richest government in the world. You may remind us of Brest, but let us remind you that Brest was France and France was glory and something worth suffering for.
>
> We see no signs of relief. We are told that this being an expeditionary force we will return when the job is finished. The job began in 1916 and isn't much nearer a finish now than it was then. It is now seven months since the armistice was signed. We can't see how we are asking more than our due; we dislike grumbling and kicking, but what chance have we otherwise? In this tent where I am writing, five States are represented: Illinois, Texas, Missouri, New York, and Michigan. Would it do any good to write five different Senators or five different newspapers? Our only chance of cooperation is by communicating with some national weekly, and you would earn the gratitude of two thousand Marines by bringing this to the attention of the American public.
>
> We still believe in the American people, the old American democracy founded on justice to all, and we are writing this with the hope that that democracy may know of our plight. With this knowledge assured, we feel confident that something will be done to effect our return to the States. Our situation is serious and all our hopes are in the American people. Will they come through?

"Soft pedal the critical stuff," suggests Roger B. Hull in a letter to the *New Republic* (New York), dealing with the tendency of the dough-boys to harp on French profiteering. In view of all the complaints that have been made along this line, it seems appropriate to reproduce Mr. Hull's letter, which presents the matter from the opposite angle. Says Mr. Hull:

> The profiteering with which our soldiers


GOOD ROADS MEAN GOOD TIMES
Work for good roads

Un-retouched photograph of a Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tire after 15,000 miles on a motor truck owned by the Acme Chain of Basket Stores, Fred W. Albrecht, Proprietor, Akron, Ohio. Since being photographed this tire has traveled 8,000 additional miles

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

He Lists Seven Advantages of Pneumatics

"TO sum up the reasons why we use Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires, I will say that, (1) the big pneumatics are a great deal easier on the truck, the driver, and his helper; (2) they are easier on the goods being hauled; (3) chassis upkeep much lower; (4) greater gasoline mileages; (5) greater operating radius of truck; (6) the Goodyear All-Weather Tread makes driving safer; (7) therefore, an all-around economy in motor delivery."—Mr. Fred W. Albrecht, Proprietor, Acme Chain of Basket Stores, Akron, Ohio

THE last year has brought a mass of significant reports regarding Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires from every part of the United States, from the war zone and even from the Never Never lands of Australia.

The main lessons of this world-wide experience, however, are well summed up in the single statement of one of the users right here in our home city, Mr. Fred W. Albrecht, proprietor of a chain of forty-two grocery stores.

Mr. Albrecht's statement, given above, is based on a direct comparison of the work done by a solid-tired truck and that done by a pneumatic-shod unit, and also on a monthly cost analysis of their operation and upkeep.

His ledger pages show a difference in maintenance charges of about 33⅓ per cent in favor of the Goodyear Cords, noted largely in fewer truck repairs and slower depreciation.

Almost the same amount of difference is found in the gasoline account, evidencing that the easy-rolling Goodyear Cords effect daily fuel-money savings which mount up to a sizable total in a year.

The drivers' reports also make plain that the truck on Goodyear Cords frequently accomplishes twice as much hauling as the solid-tired carrier although the former always is chosen for the longest, hardest deliveries, including the emergency runs.

Mr. Albrecht points out that this is partly because of the wider radius of truck action on the athletic Goodyear Cords and partly because it is not necessary to slow down as much or as often as when on solid tires, particularly over rough stretches.

And the men of his transportation department make pertinent reference to the big diamond blocks of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread which, they say, supply firm traction on miry or snow-covered roads that stall solid-tired trucks.

Fresh bread is handled only on the pneumatics since their cushioning affords effective protection of this load, especially when it must be distributed to the forty-two stores located in Akron and eight towns roundabout.

Any description of this entirely successful use of these Goodyear Cords would not be complete without mention of their mileages which run as high as 23,000, demonstrating the toughness of these tires for such hard general service.

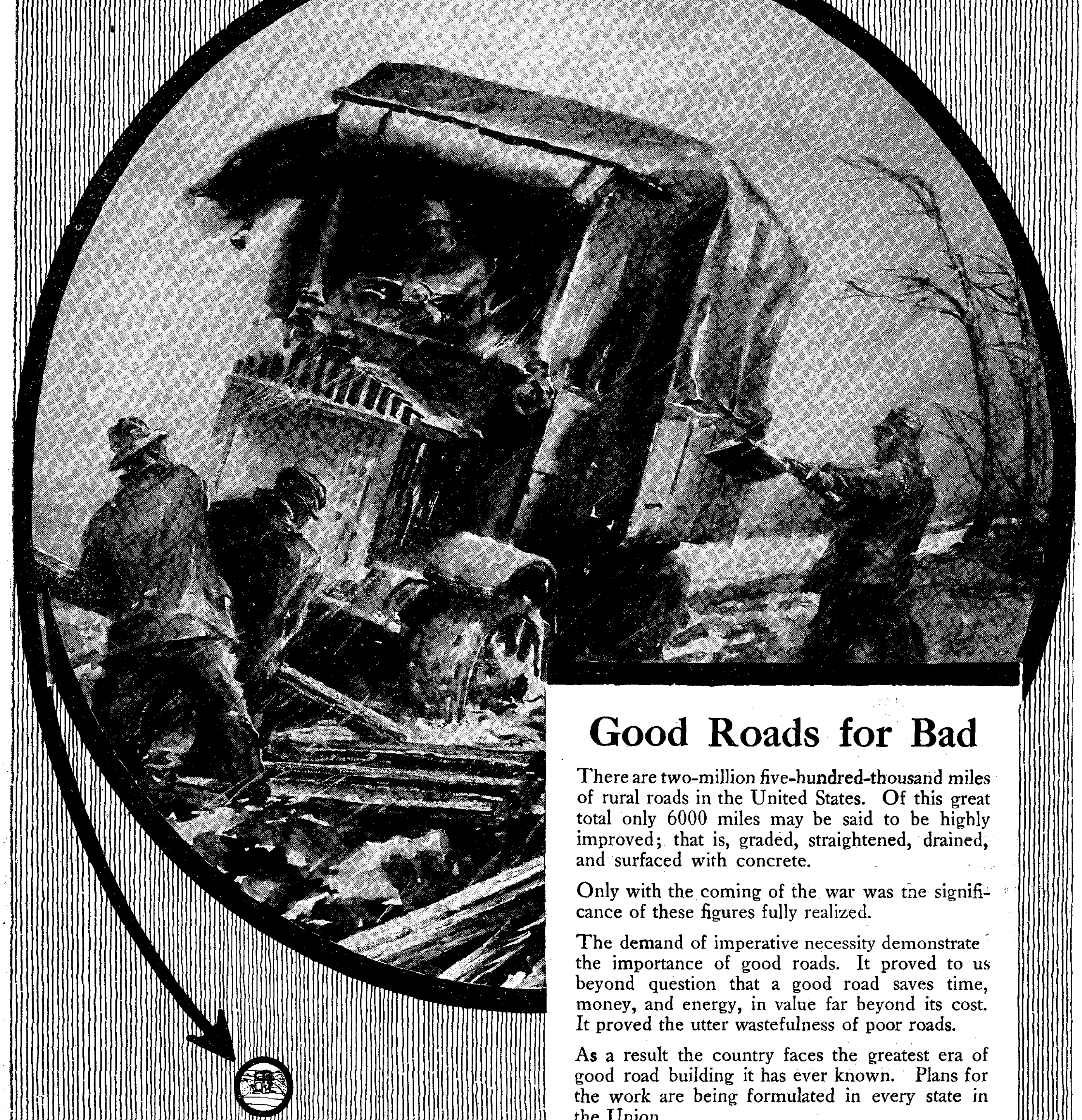
Nor would this narrative be complete unless it included the fact that the drivers much prefer to work on the big smooth-going pneumatics.

Certainly the foregoing explains the action of truck owners who change over to Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires without waiting for solid tires to wear out.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

TRUCK TIRES

HERCULES POWDER CO.



Good Roads for Bad

There are two-million five-hundred-thousand miles of rural roads in the United States. Of this great total only 6000 miles may be said to be highly improved; that is, graded, straightened, drained, and surfaced with concrete.

Only with the coming of the war was the significance of these figures fully realized.

The demand of imperative necessity demonstrate the importance of good roads. It proved to us beyond question that a good road saves time, money, and energy, in value far beyond its cost. It proved the utter wastefulness of poor roads.

As a result the country faces the greatest era of good road building it has ever known. Plans for the work are being formulated in every state in the Union.

In the carrying out of these plans Hercules Powders will be extensively used. In order that they may be used effectively and that the roads they help build may be of the best, the Hercules Powder Co. stands ready to co-operate with those interested in the subject—engineer and contractor, teacher and student, state, county and city officials. Our technical department will be glad to offer suggestions or advice to those who address the nearest branch office of the

HERCULES POWDER CO.

Chicago	St. Louis	New York
Pittsburg, Kan.	Denver	Hazleton, Pa.
San Francisco	Salt Lake City	Joplin
Chattanooga	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Wilmington, Del.

A Graphic Comparison

The area of the large circle represents the total mileage of roads in the United States—that of the small circle the mileage of *improved roads* in comparison with the total.

and officers are charging the French is largely overdrawn. A sergeant said in my hearing, "You go into a French shop and up goes the price fifty francs." He didn't specify whether he was talking about the price of cheese or of a motor-car, and when prest for details he became hopelessly confused; yet his original assertion was greeted with cheers.

I was preyed upon in a Southern training-camp town more irreligiously than I was in France.

Moreover, as Mr. Glass says, the dough-boys' "disregard for money" is at the root of the situation. One can still buy all the food he can eat for seven francs in the Latin Quarter, or he can go to the Café de Paris and spend fifty. My superior, a colonel, took two Red-Cross girls and myself to the latter for dinner, paid 275 francs for a rather simple repast and then began to curse the French for profiteering. I asked him why he went to that particular café when he knew it was one of the most expensive places in Paris, and he replied: "Why I wanted to give the girls a good time," and when I asked him why he ordered turkey when he saw that it was thirty francs per portion, he said: "Why I wanted to give them a good meal, something they hadn't had." Exactly!

The mother begging at the Metro station in the piercing March cold, holding to her scantily protected breast a twenty-eight-day-old baby, typifies to me France as she emerges from the war, rather than the shopkeeper tempted and encouraged by the American officer with his "beaucoup de francs." Or the *poilu* that insisted on giving up his bed to an Australian officer and myself when we arrived in a devastated town in northern France at 1:30 in the morning. He brought us wood for the fire-place and hot coffee and he spent the rest of the night in a chair in the kitchen. Let the praises ring a little for a change and soft pedal the critical stuff!

Capt. Charles McKnight, Jr., sends us another sample of German propaganda which he says was dropt from an airplane over the American sector in France about October 25. While in sentiment it is much like effusions of the same kind of which copies have appeared in these columns before, it is evident from the phraseology of this particular piece of Hun literature that it must have been prepared by somebody who at least had a rather intimate knowledge of American speech. The production follows:

> Never say die!
> Don't die till you have to!
> *What business have you to die for France, for Alsace-Lorraine, or for England in France?*
>
> Isn't it better anyhow to live than to die, no matter for how "glorious" a cause? Isn't it better to live and come back to the old folk at home, than to rot in the shell-holes and trenches of France?
>
> You have had to hear many highfalutin words about "liberty," "humanity," and "making the world safe for democracy," but honest now, aren't these catchwords merely a sugar-coating to the bitter pill of making you spend wretched months far from home? Do you really believe those German soldier boys in their faded gray uniforms on the other side of "No Man's Land" are hot on the trail of your liberties? Just like you, they want the war to end with honor so they can go back to their home-folk. All they want is a chance to live and let live.
>
> And so, if it should happen to you to fall into their hands you will find that they will treat you fair enough on the principle of "*live and let live.*" Why run any more chances than you have to, you might as well be a free boarder in Germany till the war is over. *You don't want to die till you have to!*

"For Heaven's sake don't send any more mail to Lieut. Carl A. Foss, A.E.F., Germany," writes that gentleman in a letter asking us to change his address. At the same time he takes occasion to express his intense joy at being on the eve of departure for his home in the good old U. S. A. His signature is followed by the abbreviation, "M. S. O. T. E.," which he explains stands for "Member of the Society Opposed to Travel in Europe." Here is his brief missive:

> I'm coming home and—Oh, boy!—never again! I'm a home and fireside bird from now on. You can have all of the east-bound ocean passages I'm entitled to, you can buy my Baedeker, and you can borrow my cootie-proof underwear, but, as for me, I've discovered why all of the Irish and French and Dutch and Swedes who go to America never use their return tickets. I'm off.

THE REBIRTH OF AN ANCIENT NATION IN PALESTINE

WHILE the colonization of Palestine by the Jews has the character of the return of a people to their motherland, few know much of the historic country to which they are turning to concentrate again as a nation. It is almost impossible to determine the exact boundaries of the Palestine of to-day, which is about the size of Belgium, altho in Biblical times its area was probably double that. Describing the country and its resources, *The International Review of Agricultural Economics* says:

> The Jordan, which rises in the Mountains of Hermon, has a course parallel with the Mediterranean shore at a distance thence of about seventy kilometers. It then crosses the Lake of Tiberias and flows into the Dead Sea. This river divides the country into two parts, a western and coast district, which constitutes a zone of fertility, easily cultivated because of its life-giving waters, and, to the east, a rocky territory on which small woods are scattered here and there. The fertile plain of Hauran, lying at the foot of the mountain so-called, stretches beside the river to the east.
>
> The climate varies very much with the altitude. On the coast there is always a high and more or less constant temperature from 20 to 26 degrees centigrade. The most eastern territory, which is near the mountainous district, has a lower temperature, and there is often snow in January and February. The plain of the Jordan has a hot climate. Its temperature is 24 degrees. The plateau beyond the Jordan, which forms a vast steppe, has a temperature slightly higher than that of the coast. The rainfall is equal to that of Central Europe, but is unequally spread over the seasons. Rain falls between November and March almost exclusively. It is of much benefit to the plains and plateaux, but the same can not be said of the mountain zone, for the cisterns in which water was conserved in antiquity have disappeared, and the waters have destroyed the terraced slopes that anciently covered these mountains.
>
> The vegetation is like that of Italy and Greece, especially on the coast and on the western plateau of the Jordan. Thanks to irrigation, grapes, olives, oranges, almonds, figs, etc., are obtained. The land lends itself to the cultivation of corn, barley, and sesamum. On the mountains of Lebanon cedars are often found, but the forests, once so plentiful in the country, exist no longer.

The domestic animal of the greatest importance is the sheep, the milk and wool being a source of profit to the Arab. Goat farming is also practised, the flesh of the animal being the chief food of the peasants. Oxen serve as beasts of burden, and in the mountain zone camels and donkeys are used for transportation purposes. There is little horse-breeding.

The population of Palestine is estimated at 700,000, only about 10 to 15 per cent. of that of the time of its greatest prosperity, but the writer states that the country could easily maintain its former population under scientifically economic conditions. About three-quarters of the population are Arabs, the remaining quarter being made up of approximately 120,000 Jews, and 100,000 Christians.

The Jews in Palestine speak the dialects of the countries of their origin. About 15,000, who are descended from those who fled from Spain in the fifteenth century, speak a Spanish dialect, while the remainder of the population, which has immigrated in the last thirty years, speak Hebrew, Yiddish, Arabic, Russian, Persian, Polish, Roumanian, Georgian, English, French, and German. In order that this babel of tongues may be eliminated, classical Hebrew has been introduced as the spoken tongue and as the language in which instruction is given in the schools.

Jewish colonization in Palestine dates from the sixteenth century. In the middle of the seventeenth century, Don Josef Nasi, a dignitary of the court of the Sultan Solim, obtained permission to rebuild the town of Tiberias, and to form a colonization district as a refuge for the Jews who had left the countries of Europe. The Jews were invited to establish themselves there and to devote themselves to agriculture and the pursuit of their trades. Says *The Review:*

> After the death of this Jewish prince all his property was confiscated by the Sultan, and all trace of this first attempt at colonization was lost. According to the account of Moses Don Joseph von Tram, the Jews occupied themselves in the seventeenth century in producing wool, wheat, and vegetables and in silkworm-rearing and bee-keeping. The Jewish population of Palestine did not exceed three thousand

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at the end of the eighteenth century, and the Jewish colonization of Palestine did not begin on a really large scale until toward the middle of last century. Palestine had lost the importance it derived from the fact that, until the sea-route by the Cape of Good Hope was opened, it served as a bridge between the East and Asia Minor. The opening of the Suez Canal restored to it its place on a trade-route, and it thereupon became a colonizing district of evident economic importance.

The first essay at colonization made by individuals took place in 1854, and was undertaken by a well-known philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore. He visited Palestine several times, and entered into negotiations with the Sultan and the British Ambassador as to the agricultural condition of the Jews in Palestine. He succeeded in establishing a few dozen families of Safed (Galilee) and made them practise agriculture. In 1860 he founded a great Jewish organization, the Universal Alliance of Israel, which aimed at improving the social condition of Jews, especially in the countries of Eastern Europe, and at protecting them. The Alliance was not a colonizing company in the strict sense of the word, but an institution of relief which founded in several countries schools giving general and technical instruction.

The first agricultural school which the Alliance opened in Palestine was that called *Mixveh Israel*, or the Hope of Israel, and was founded near Jaffa, to the south of the Jaffa-Jerusalem railway, in 1870. It still exists and yields excellent results. The Turkish Government has given 250 hectares of land to form a field for this school's experiments. Pupils of this school have come to hold itinerant lectureships in the various Jewish colonies. The Alliance owns in Paris a preparatory establishment in which teachers are trained for the agricultural schools.

The first Jewish agricultural colony was founded in Palestine in 1878 by the inhabitants of Jerusalem. It is called *Petach Tikva*, or Threshold of Hope, and is situated fifteen kilometers to the north of Jaffa. The district cultivated by the colonists measured 280 hectares (a hectare is 2.47 acres), but has been extended, by the purchase of neighboring lands, to 1,278 hectares.

About 1880 a strong current of emigration toward Palestine came from Russia and Roumania. In order to spread the idea of colonization among the Jewish masses and win them over to it, propaganda clubs were founded among the Jewish youths of many Russian towns. They were called *bilu*, a word made up of the intitials of the words of the Hebrew verse "*Bet Jacob Lechu Venelchu*," that is, "Forward, House of Jacob." About the same time a great colonizing company, called *Hoveve Sion*, or the Friends of Zion, was founded at Odessa; and it did practical work, establishing a series of agricultural colonies in Palestine between 1882 and 1884. Thus, in Judea, in the district south of the Jaffa-Jerusalem line, there were founded the colonies of *Riscion le Sion*, or the First Step to Zion, *Olladi Hanin* and *Catrah*, and in Samaria the colony of *Zichron Jacob*, or Jacob's Memorial, some twenty-five kilometers south of Haifa; in Galilee that of *Rosc Pina*, or the Cornerstone, and to the north of Lake Tiberias those of *Yesod Hamalah* and *Miscemar Haiardon*.

A larger development of colonization resulted from the efforts of this company tho the colonies were in anything but a flourishing condition. There was insufficient public security, a lack of good roads as a result of the country being left entirely to its own resources, marshland fevers were prevalent in many districts, there was a very vague native conception of private property, and the entirely new and difficult surroundings offered serious obstacles to the newcomers to Jewish Palestine.

It was at this time that the Baron Edmund de Rothschild decided to take several colonies under his guidance and to improve conditions. These were *Riscion le Sion*, *Zichron Jacob*, *Rosc Pina*, and *Petach Tikva*. Viticulture was introduced with the idea of producing the best kinds of French wines. Of the result *The Review* says:

In the colony of *Riscion le Sion*, which had Baron de Rothschild's particular support, large cellars supplied with the most modern plant were constructed. The storage capacity was of 75,795 hectoliters, and the whole product of the vintage of all the neighboring colonies could thus be received. Baron de Rothschild founded new colonies—*Ecron*, *Sieveia*, and *Bat* in Judea from 1884 to 1888, and the small colony of *Metula*, the northernmost in Palestine, in 1896. From 1889 to 1899 he also bought vast areas of land in Galilee and Samaria and about 11,700 hectares in the district beyond the Jordan, near the El Mazurib station on the Hejaz railway. This last property was granted to Arab peasants on lease, for the unhealthy and insecure conditions of the country and continual Bedouin invasions made Jewish colonization too difficult. However, in 1890 and 1891 the Warsaw colonization company, called the Friends of Zion, founded the colonies of *Rechoboth* in Judea and *Hedera* in Samaria. In 1895 the Odessa colonization company founded the *Castignia* colony in the south of Palestine, and a Bulgarian colonization company founded the colony of *Artuf* to the north of the Jaffa-Jerusalem railway in 1896.

All these colonies were well able to develop, thanks to the financial support of Baron de Rothschild. But their prosperity was short-lived. Baron de Rothschild, whose knowledge of the conditions of the country was imperfect, aimed at forming in Palestine a class of colonists like the French vine-growers, who are often able to supply all their needs from a comparatively small piece of land by practising intensive viticulture. Disappointment was inevitable; for the success of the French peasants is the result of a long process of adaptation to local conditions, whereas in Palestine no thought was given to the necessity of coordinating the immigrants' work with the nature of the soil. Almost all the colonists gave themselves up to vine-growing, for a prospect of economic independence and prosperity attracted them, and they neglected every other kind of cultivation almost entirely. The production of wine increased more and more, and then suddenly a crisis occurred on the European wine market. The cost of wine fell below the cost of production, and the colonists, whose training fitted them only to grow vines, were no longer able to be economically active, and incurred heavy losses. To remedy this crisis Baron de Rothschild decided to buy all the wine produced by the Jewish colonies

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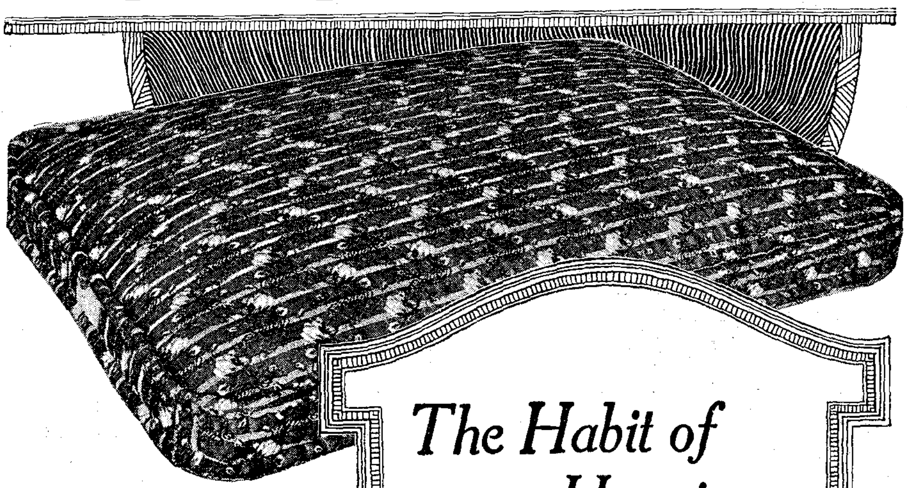

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at prices higher than the European market prices, for he hoped that normal conditions would soon be reestablished. This beneficent work cost the philanthropist enormous sums during a period of fifteen years, and it was necessary to have recourse to other methods in order to reorganize the colonization and save it from these crises.

In 1893 Baron Hirsh had formed the Jewish Colonization Association with offices in Paris. It was known by the initials of its name—*Ica.* In 1899 Baron de Rothschild ceded his colonies to this association in order that it might reorganize them. The financial resources of the *Ica* amounted to 200,000,000 francs, and to encourage Jews in agricultural pursuits it had established schools, banks, and cooperative societies. The management of the *Ica* undertook to radically reform the colonies, and *The Review* says:

The year 1900 should be looked upon as beginning a new era in the history of Jewish colonization in Palestine. The association began by giving more liberty and autonomy to the colonists in order to accustom them to the idea that it was not a relief society. In four years the vineyards were reduced to one-third of their former area, barley, olives, almonds, oranges, and other crops being grown in the land thus set free.

The great cellars are granted to the vinegrowers in ownership, and a commercial syndicate, "The Cooperative Society of the Viticulturists of the Great Wine Vaults of the Colonies of Riscion le Zion and Zichron Jacob," for the sale of Palestine wine, was formed with a working capital of 1,650,000 francs.

The new colonists had to undergo a period of trial as farmers, after which they obtained the right to establish themselves finally on the land, as owners, paying the value of the lands granted to them in instalments. The new management sought little by little to give this colonization an economic instead of a philanthropic character. The colonists ordinarily received a lot of some twenty-seven hectares, and also a cottage and accommodation for their stock, the value of the whole being from 12,000 to 18,000 francs. The capital had to be repaid in fifty-one years by small instalments, interest on the sum loaned being at the rate of 2 per cent. The *Ica* thus founded a series of colonies in Palestine, almost all of them in the neighborhood of Lake Tiberias in Galilee. They are the following: *Sedjerc,* founded in 1910 with a model experimental field; *Mescja, Melhamia,* and *Jamma,* founded in 1902; *Betscen* in 1905; *Atlit,* in Samaria, to the south of Haifa, on land which at first belonged to Baron de Rothschild, in 1907; and, finally, *Kinereth* and *Mizpa,* in 1908. All these colonies developed rapidly and successfully under the new management, and before the war they were all noticeably prosperous.

There has grown with colonization a movement of a national and political character known as Zionism, which has for its ideal the foundation of a national home for Jews in Palestine guaranteed by public law. *The Review* says:

In the economic sphere Zionism aims at buying land in Palestine in order to found there colonies which can be the inalienable possession of the Jewish people. The colonist receives only the usufruct. The legal title by which such land is held is that of emphyteusis or hereditary lease. Land thus acquired is exempted forever from private speculation, and land revenue belongs to the state. By this ideal Zionism is connected with the ancient Hebrew agrarian system while at the same time it keeps pace with the movement of modern agrarian reform.

The means at the disposal of Zionism for the fulfilment of its task are the following:

In 1899, that is to say in the year in which Baron de Rothschild's colonies passed to the *Ica's* management, the Zionist colonial organization founded a Jewish colonial bank, the Jewish Colonial Trust, a limited liability company which has its offices in London. It is the function of this bank to facilitate the purchase of lands in Palestine and to grant to colonists short-term loans and long-term mortgage credit, hitherto entirely lacking in Palestine. In 1900 this bank opened two branches, one at Jaffa, the Anglo-Palestine Company, which had local offices at Jerusalem, Beirut, Haifa, Safed, Hebron, Tiberias, and Gaza, and the other, known as the Anglo-Levantine Banking Company, at Constantinople.

Another Zionist institution, the Jewish National Fund, founded in 1901, also became an important colonizing factor. It was organized as a limited liability company having offices in London. Its income consists exclusively of gifts and subscriptions, especially from the least well-to-do classes. The capital thus obtained amounted to 7,500,000 francs at the end of 1917. This institution enjoys a great popularity among Jews adhering to Zionism. It is very active both in the social and economic and in the industrial spheres. In 1908 it founded a model agricultural school in the colony of *Kinereth,* and an olive-grove in the colony of *Hulda* in Judea, near the Jaffa-Jerusalem railway. In the same year the colony of *Daganya* on Lake Tiberias was founded. In 1910 the colony of *Ben Scemen* near Hulda was founded to intensify the cultivation of olives.

In 1908 another important institution was founded with the help of the National Fund, the Palestine Land Development Company. The object of this company is to manage the lands of the National Fund, especially those lying on Lake Tiberias, the value of which can be realized only by means of large capital and therefore not by the Jewish farmers. The Land Development Company also grants to individuals lots of cultivable land which it continues to manage if the owners live outside Palestine. In 1912 it amalgamated with the *Ica* in order to pursue with that body the work of colonization in Palestine. In this way the purchase was effected of the *Dscema* estate at the extreme south of Palestine, near Gaza, of *Cafruria* in Judea, and of *Karkur,* which lies near the coast, half-way between Jaffa and Haifa. This institution also bought other lands which it is now preparing for colonization.

In 1911 the National Fund was responsible for founding an institution which aims at forming cooperative agricultural colonies. It is called the Erez Israel Settlement Association, and it has formed two cooperative colonies of this kind, namely the *Marchavia* and the *Dagavia.*

The colonists have met and are over-

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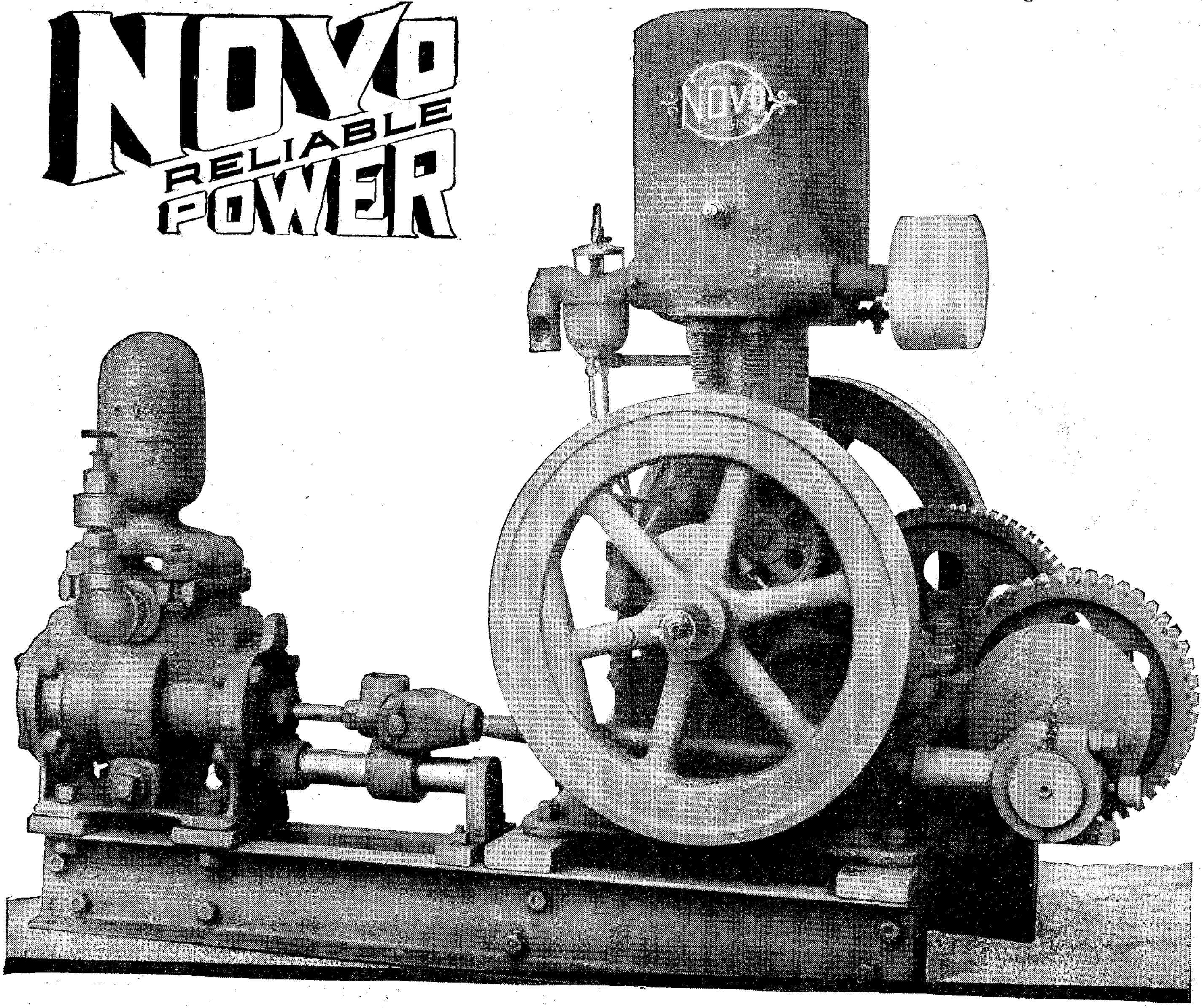

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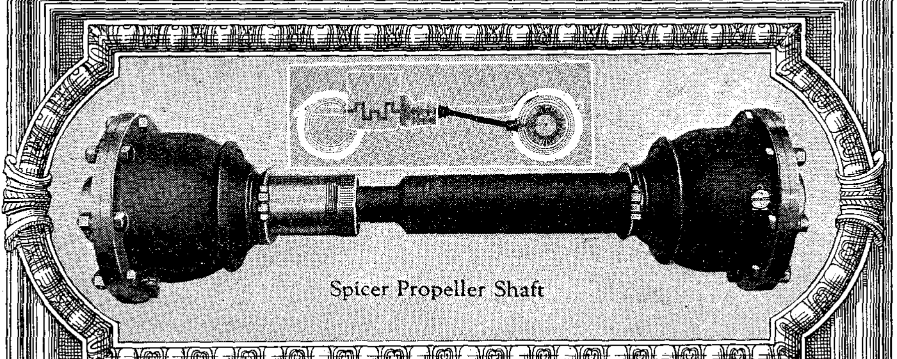

Spicer Propeller Shaft

coming many difficulties in the new-old country. There had been no scientific system of draining the marshy lands which bred fever and were unfit to form inhabited centers. To the colonizing association fell the task of preparing the land for cultivation according to modern methods. Of this work *The Review* says:

> One of its most important duties was the reforestation of the country, which had been made barren artificially, and the restoration by this means of its former fertility. To make these lands healthy the cultivation of large numbers of eucalyptus-trees in the *Petach Tikva*, *Chedera*, and other colonies was decided upon. The hygienic conditions of the country have been notably improved by these works, and many colonies which had been deserted on account of the marsh-fever have come once more to be among the most populous in Palestine. The eucalyptus-tree, which has an excellent influence on climate and health, is now cultivated by the Arabs, who even call it the Jews' tree (*sadiar al jahod*).
>
> Other works of reforestation were also undertaken by the colonizing companies in this country, which centuries of continual war have left so wasted. Following on a resolution of the Sixth Zionist Congress, of 1904, a special fund for the reforestation of Palestine was formed. At the end of 1917 this fund amounted to nearly 1,200,000 francs, and it was intended for the formation of forests in the neighborhood of the Jewish colonies. In 1908, 100,000 trees were planted on the lands of the National Fund in the district of Judea, in the colonies of *Hulda* and *Ben-Schemen*, to the north of the Jaffa-Jerusalem railway. This plantation was called the Herzl Forests in memory of the distinguished founder of Zionism, who died in 1904. The plantation of such fruit- and nut-trees as olives, pomegranates, almonds, etc., constitutes one of the chief tasks through which the work of this institution tends to give back to the country its old productivity.
>
> To meet the need of the wood-cutters, especially of the Jewish emigrants from southern Arabia, the Yemenians, small cement cottages, which have gardens, are built, each worth altogether about a thousand francs. These little dwellings subsequently become then the property of the laborers, being paid for by instalments on very moderate terms. The settlement in the agricultural colonies of a population strongly attached to the soil is thus encouraged. Contracts for these cottages are concluded by the colonists with the National Fund through the medium of the Anglo-Palestine Company Bank. Hitherto these cottages have been built near the large colonies of *Chedera* and *Petach Tikva*, out of which have arisen dependent colonies or independent settlements of agricultural laborers. Up till 1913 the National Fund thus built dwellings for 136 families.
>
> The principal aim is to encourage a raising of the economic position of the agricultural laborers, so that they will have the possibility of becoming independent. Those of them who have given proofs of capacity and have shown that they have a sufficient experience of agriculture are established on the property of the *Ica*, or receive grants of land enabling them to form cooperative colonies like the *Dagavia* and the *Marcharia*. The latter gives occupation to eighteen members, who share in the profits of the farm, and to twenty-two

wage-earning laborers. The cultivated area measures 3,500 *dunam*, or about thirty-five hectares. There is here question of the first experiments in cooperative colonization, on the model of the collective leasing societies, and no definite opinion can be given as to the future of institutions of the kind.

The first rural banks in Palestine were founded in the *Petach Tikva* colony in 1908. Two years later there were eight of them. Since that date the Odessa Palestine Committee has assigned 50,000 francs to the Anglo-Palestine Company, 35,000 francs being intended for agricultural cooperation in general and 15,000 francs for the cooperative organization of agricultural laborers. The rural banks developed rapidly. In 1912 they numbered forty-five, and had 1,833 members and a credit of 934,068 francs.

For the improvement of agricultural methods American Jews have established an agricultural experiment station on land belonging to the National Fund, near Haifa. Agricultural instruction is also given in the school founded in the *Mikve Israel* colony. In 1910 an agricultural experiment school for girls was founded at the expense of the National Fund with the support of the Jewish Women's Association for Agricultural Work in Palestine. This school was founded by the *Kincret* colony, at the mouth of the Jordan, on Lake Tiberias.

The course lasts for two years and the girls are taught domestic economy, dairy work, poultry-keeping, gardening, etc. A girls' school of Popular Economy was also founded in the *Petach Tikva* colony in 1913. In Jaffa an agricultural paper, called *Hackeklei*, has been published since 1911. The last institution of instruction and propaganda to be founded was the Agricultural Society of Palestine in 1914, immediately before the war, in the *Mikve Israel* colony, where the first Jewish colony of Palestine was founded in 1870. The members of the society are agricultural experts and colonists who have had practical training.

The Jews of Palestine encourage urban colonization, of which *The Review* says:

> Such colonization has been very active in the neighborhood of Jaffa, where a sort of suburb, *Tel Aviv*, or Spring Hill, has been established. With its wide and clean streets and its dwellings supplied with all the apparatus of modern comfort, it resembles a modern European garden-city. The National Fund has through the medium of the Anglo-Palestine Company contributed 250,000 francs to the making of this little Jewish town.
>
> Of the circumstances which have most hindered the economic development of the country two should be named: Interior customs and the duty of 11 per cent. of value payable on all imported merchandise. Several industrial establishments have been set up—some oil-mills, a factory where packing material and barrels are made, workshops for the repair of machinery, etc. The building industry has developed to some extent. There are two glass-works in the country, and cement, scent, and edible paste factories. The lace industry has spread widely, thanks to the Jewish Women's Association for Agricultural Work

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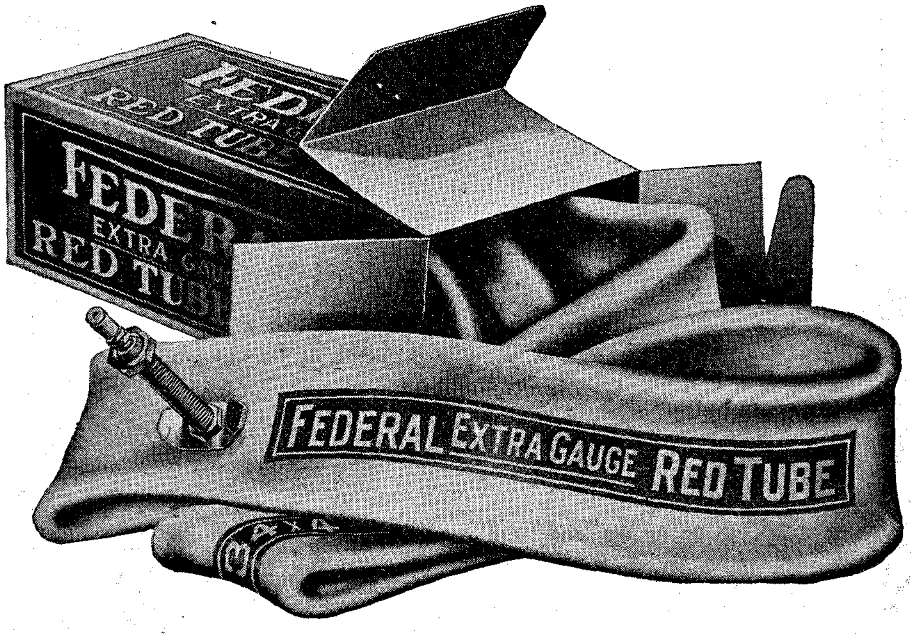
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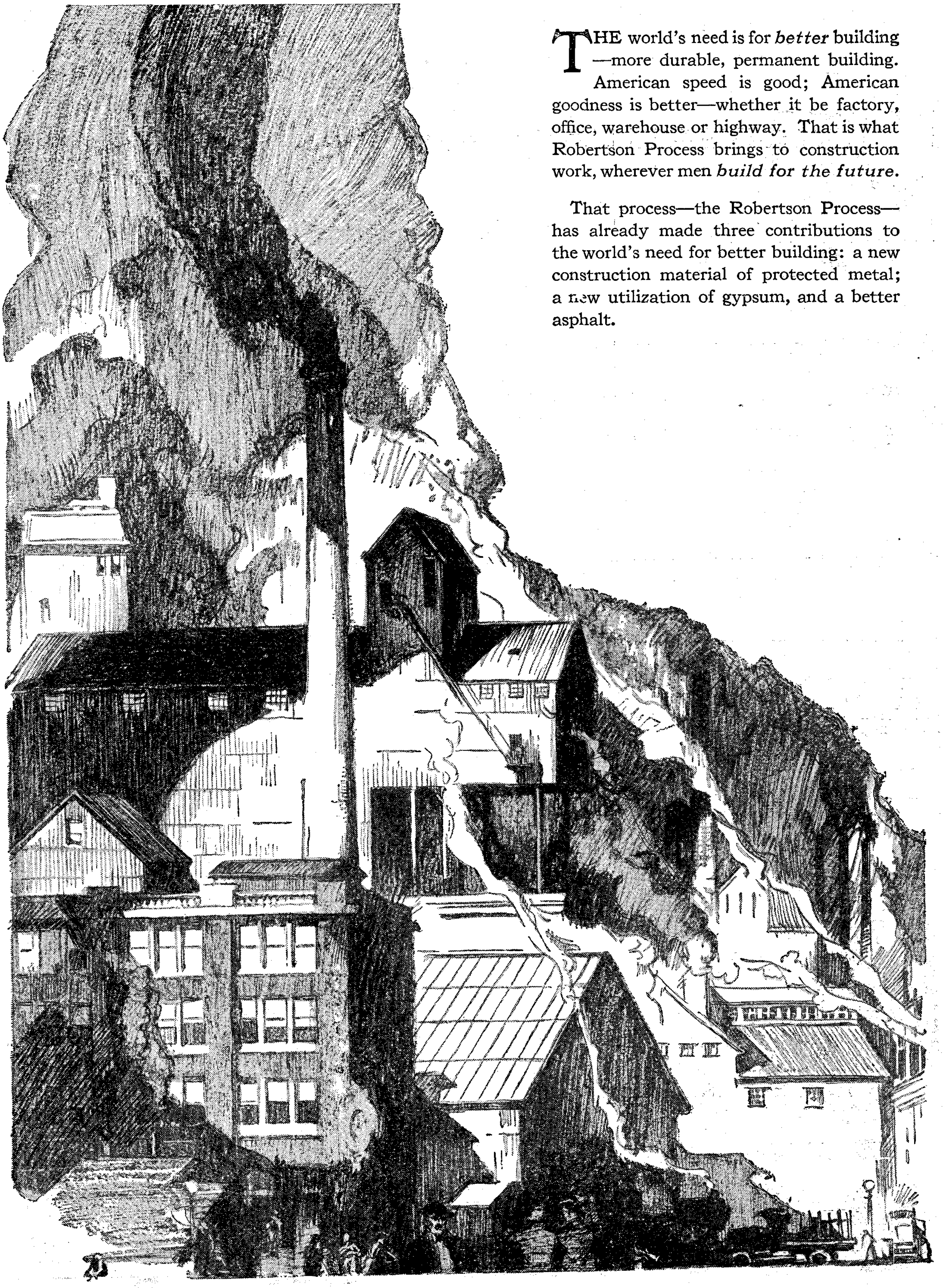

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Robertson Process Metal finds its greatest economical use as an industrial building material in roofing, siding, ventilators, skylights and general building trim where it quickly saves its cost in painting and repairing.

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Technical bulletins covering each basic product, or general booklet, "Robertson Process—Metal, Gypsum, Asphalt," will be sent upon request.

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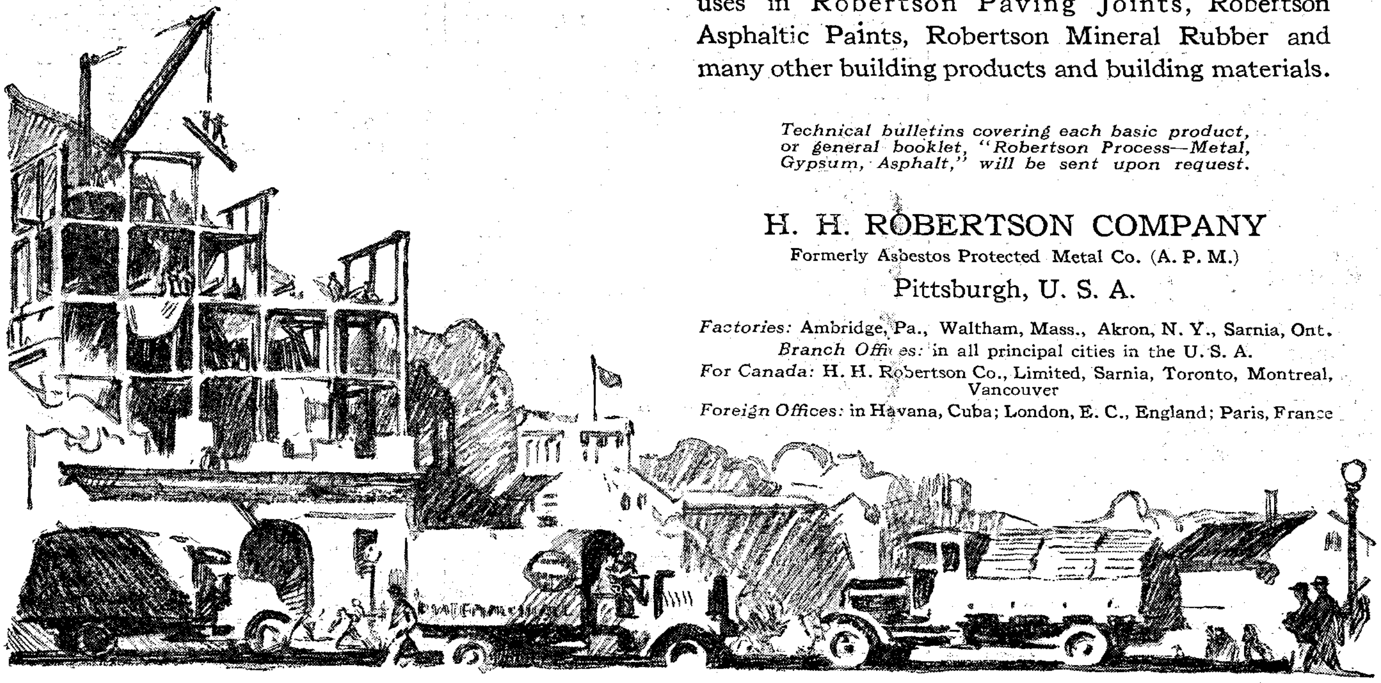


in Palestine in most of the colonies, and in many towns, as in Jaffa, Jerusalem, Tiberias, etc., there are more than four hundred girls now at work. In order to form a skilled and a managing staff the Academy of Applied Arts, or *Bezalel*, was founded in 1904. It had, in 1912, 430 pupils distributed in eight sections, namely, the woodwork, ivory-work, carpet-weaving, lace-making, and other sections. This school's rapid development appears from the fact that the total value of the goods it produced was 20,000 francs in 1908, 90,000 francs in 1910, and 250,000 francs in 1912. Thus in only four years it was more than multiplied by twelve.

OUR DIVISION OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, IN WAR AND PEACE

Among the things Uncle Sam found himself needing, when he began to prepare for war, was an adequate system for gathering and classifying such information as a nation at war always finds useful. The wily Huns had numerous spies at work in this country, of whose nefarious operations nobody had any but the vaguest idea. The same species of Huns on the other side were up to a lot of deviltry of which some knowledge was absolutely essential to any nation desiring to chastise them. The Allies who had been fighting since 1914 had learned a lot of new wrinkles in the bewildering game of war, and it was up to any new hand going in to acquire these matters as fast as possible. But to collect such data, and thereafter to handle it so it would be of any value, required an elaborate organization. All Uncle Sam had for the purpose were two officers and a few clerks, who were promptly "snowed under." To meet the emergency a Military Intelligence Division was created. During the war this department grew so rapidly that, at the signing of the armistice, it consisted of 790 officers, 1,156 civilians, and 30 military attachés, with 70 assistants. Gen. Marlborough Churchill is the head of the Military Intelligence Division of the Army, and to him went C. C. Brainerd, Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, for an interview on the work of this division. Of the lack of proper facilities for obtaining information at the beginning of the war and the necessity therefor, General Churchill said:

> Up to the time we entered this war we had practically no military intelligence in the War Department. In other words, as an army we were blind, just like a blind prize-fighter. The only agency at the disposal of the department for finding out what are the facts in the world is this division, which has been developed during the war. I was one of the eight American officers on duty with the French Army, and I know we all obtained information which, if it could have been properly handled, would have saved a good deal of time and a good deal of money.
>
> When General Pershing went over to France there was not a member of his staff who had an adequate idea of how the French cooperated from the air with the artillery. An American medical officer got the whole inside of the Ambrine treatment for wounds caused by fire and liquid gas. I could tell twenty other instances in which absolutely vital military information was not used because there was no agency here with money and personnel enough to put it where it belonged.

The work performed by the Intelligence Division during the war was of a highly confidential nature, and some of the facts concerning it are now coming to light, says the writer:

> It will probably interest and please a good many people to know that it contrived to get quite a number of its agents into Germany during the war. They were spies, of course, and would have paid the extreme penalty had they been caught, but General Pershing has testified to the fact that the work they did was absolutely invaluable to him in making his plans of campaign. These men who went into Germany in disguise not only obtained military information of great importance, but they also collected facts that were placed at the disposal of the President and the State Department and which shed a clear light on the breaking morale of the German people.

As to the work done at home General Churchill is quoted to this effect:

> I think if we had not been working at home a great deal of harm would have been done. The Germans planned to put a man with every division, every brigade, every regiment of our service, and it was necessary for us to establish an intelligence system in our own Army. We had to take in the good and the bad at the same time, and it was necessary to keep our eyes open in our own forces.
>
> We came across correspondence which indicated the German plans, but I think that by the prompt arrest and internment of so many, for which Mr. Bielaski, of the Department of Justice, is chiefly responsible, the system in America was largely broken up. In individual cases we found people who must have been placed there with instructions to work or they would not have been working. I do not think they ever got very far with putting a man in every unit.

Only a part of the efforts of the Intelligence Division was devoted to the capture of spies, however. Says General Churchill:

> Unfortunately, the idea has grown up that the Military Intelligence Division has devoted all its time to so-called spy-catching. It is true that during actual hostilities we did work in connection with the Department of Justice, Naval Intelligence, the Treasury and State departments, and the Immigration Service, in the tracing down of so-called German agents in the United States, as well as Americans and neutrals who were alleged to be disloyal. But on the signing of the armistice I received orders, based on my own recommendation, to cease all that sort of investigation, because it was not a proper thing for a military agency to be doing in a free country after actual hostilities were over. We are not doing any of that work at present, except in cases of graft and fraud in the Army.

When the armistice was signed there was a reduction in the personnel of the Intelligence Division, and at the present time there are only 140 civilian employees. The division will continue to be maintained, however, Congress having just provided for an appropriation of $400,000 for that purpose. The work now being carried on is sketched briefly:

> The division publishes what is known as a daily intelligence summary, a weekly summary, and a book called "The Current Estimate of the Strategic Situation." These deal principally with military matters, and furnish a general picture of the military situation all over the world. But in addition to the military information there is much material dealing with political, economic, and psychological matters. It is regarded as highly important to collect information concerning the morale of peoples. "The Current Estimate" is a book arranged on a loose-leaf system, receiving constant additions, and there are twenty-one copies of it circulated through the War, State, and Navy departments.
>
> "In addition to the work of keeping up with the changing situation of the world," General Churchill said, "it is also our duty to prepare monographs and handbooks, setting forth geographic and topographic information necessary for the commander of any force to go into any part of the world where the United States is likely to operate. We try to divide the world into sensitive and non-sensitive points. There are certain parts of the world where it is not likely that the United States will ever carry on military operations. There are other points as to which it is our business to be prepared to fit out any expedition with late information about the country into which it is going.
>
> "Along with this goes map-work. We are also responsible for translations for the War Department and the General Staff. We are getting a great deal of valuable information in the text-books and confidential pamphlets of our Allies, which has to be translated and the useful portions incorporated in our own text-books.
>
> "The attaché system, which is the basis of the whole military intelligence system, is very little understood. Before the war we had attachés at most of the foreign capitals, but they were men chosen because they could afford to live there. Some of them were excellent men, but that was mere chance. Almost anybody who could afford to live in a foreign capital and asked for duty of that kind could get it. There was no central direction; no proper supervision. To-day we have thirty-three military attachés. That is, thirty-three countries are represented. That is more than is necessary in time of peace, and the system is being rapidly demobilized."

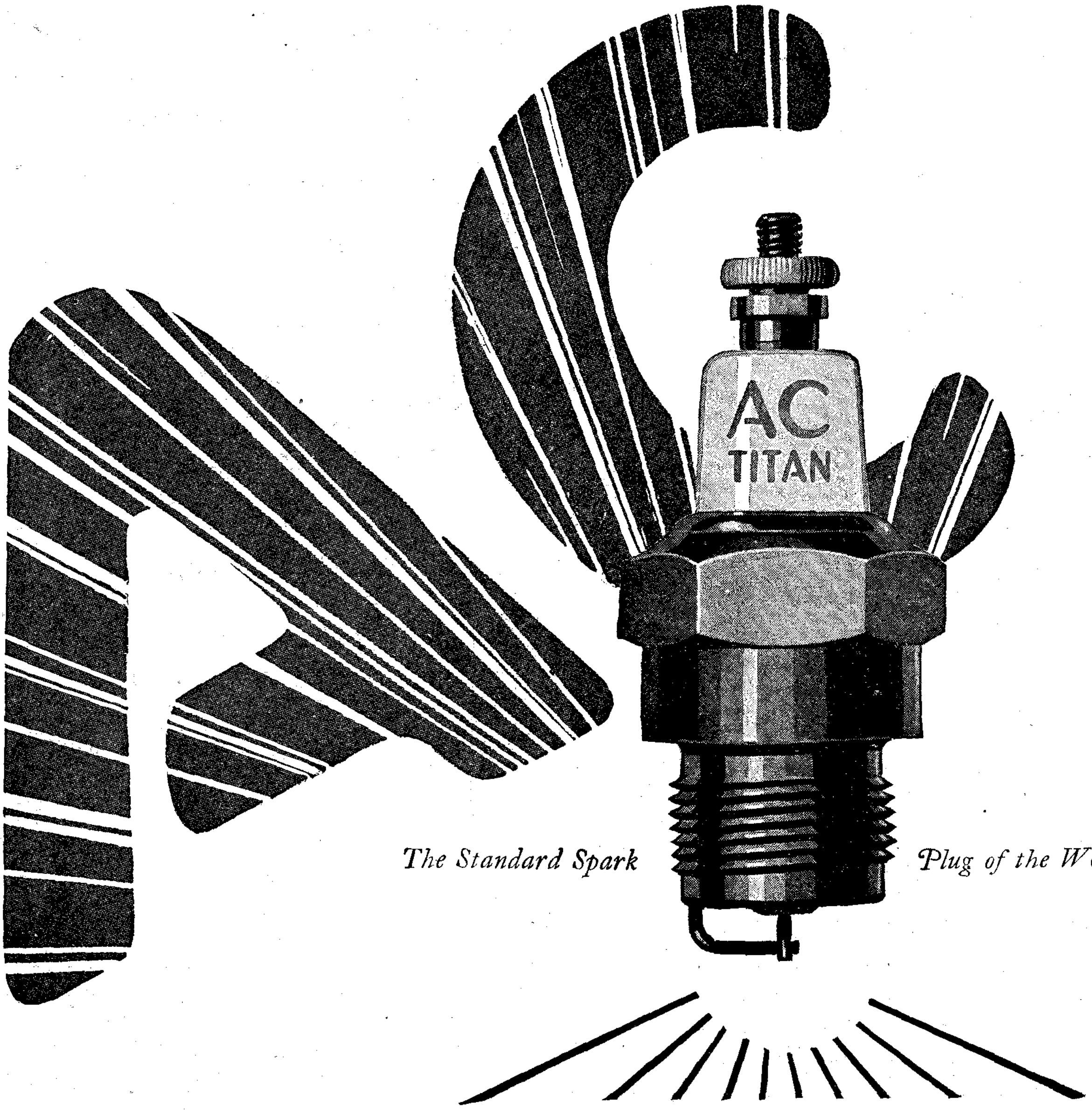
The Mexican situation has furnished the Intelligence Division considerable work and is likely to keep the department occupied for some time to come. Again quoting General Churchill:

> When we crossed the border in 1916 we had practically nothing on topography or conditions over there. Now we have the entire border covered with books which go into everything one needs to know about the country—every resource, every waterway, every trail. We are going into something which I think has never been attempted before—we have tried to put in these books an analysis of the character of the people living in the country concerned, with hints as to how to get along with them. I think a chapter on the psychology of a people is essential, and from now on will occupy an important part in every handbook.

IT is easy to understand why the Hupmobile has become known, in this country and abroad, as an extraordinarily *good* car.

The reason is simply the ability of *The Comfort Car* to remain at its best for months at a time, without the need for expert attention.

People have learned that this unusual quality means *faithful* service from the car itself. They also find it a source of gratifying and really exceptional economy.



The Standard Spark Plug of the World

Ask For AC

When you say to the garage-man, "Put in a spark plug," you pave the way for trouble—short circuits, hard starting and motor misses.

It is just as easy to say, "Put in an AC Spark Plug." That does away with all the old annoyances.

You need not experiment with every make of spark plug in the dealer's show case.

Just remember this when you buy spark plugs again: *Most manufacturers of high grade cars use AC Spark Plugs for factory equipment, and have been using AC Spark Plugs for years; when the Government needed a reliable plug for aviation service, after a careful test, army engineers chose AC for standard equipment on all Liberty and Hispano-Suiza aircraft motors.*

Doesn't that prove that AC Spark Plugs are the spark plugs you want for your car? If you drive an Overland, Studebaker or Ford, ask for AC Carbon Proof Plugs.

They are self-cleaning.

Champion Ignition Co., FLINT, *Michigan*

These manufacturers use AC Spark Plugs for factory equipment

Acason Trucks
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Diamond T Trucks
Diehl Trucks
Dodge Brothers
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Essex
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Kissel Kar
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Knox Tractors
Koehler Trucks
K-Z Trucks
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Nash
National
Nelson
Nelson Tractors
Nelson & Le Moon Trucks
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Northway
Oakland
Old Reliable Trucks
Oldsmobile
Owens Light & Power Plants
Packard
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Pan-American
Parker Trucks
Paterson
Patriot Trucks
Peerless
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Singer
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Standard "8"
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Stearns-Knight
Stearns Tractors
Sterling Engines
Sterling Motors
Sterling Trucks
Stewart Trucks
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Universal Trucks
United States Motor Trucks
United Trucks
Vim Trucks
Ward La France Trucks
Westcott
White
Whitney Tractors
Wilcox Trux
Wisconsin Motors
Wolverine Tractors

U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915, U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917, Other Patents Pending

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

SELECTING FREE WORKERS

ARE these what Roosevelt called "weasel words?" Does the "selection" suck the meaning out of the "freedom?" How can that which is selected be free? We select a suit of clothes or a motor-car; but the suit and the car have no say in the matter. This is perfectly true unless the selection is based on an ascertainment of fitness and preference. The motor-car has no say because it is not built that way; but to have preferences and to act upon them is the exact and particular way in which man is constructed; and selecting him for anything must take this into account—must act on a recognition of the fact that he is a human being and not a mere thing. Dr. Henry Clayton Metcalf, who writes on "Selection and Placing of Workers" in *Industrial Management* (New York, June), lays great stress on the influence of the worker's surroundings. Nothing, he says, influences a man more than his work-environment, unless it is, perhaps, his religious conviction. He goes on:

> "The work-environment is highly dynamic. It is full of energy and operates all the time. It influences us fundamentally during our waking hours. In the work-environment we find those things that we care most about, the wherewithal to purchase our food, shelter, clothing, and the money with which we satisfy our higher development wants. One great English economist has stated that 'the work-environments, as well as people, have children.'
>
> "If, then, the work-environment influences us so fundamentally for good or for ill, it is of the first importance that there should be the greatest freedom in occupational choice. Freedom in occupational choice is the greatest goal of society. In selecting and placing workers, then, everything possible should be done to discover native talents and place prospective workers in the work positions where they will have the greatest opportunities to discover, train, and develop their personal powers.
>
> "Prof. John A. Hobson, one of the keenest students of the human interpretation of industry, declares that 'the forced consent of the vast majority of the people of the world to work against their will is the heaviest drag upon the car of human progress.' This quotation contains a vital truth in helping us bear in mind the importance of readjusting the work-environment so that talents may function normally and grow and develop.
>
> "The true object of selection and placement, then, is to discover and protect organic man. This means that man's physical welfare must be conserved in every way, and includes the idea of careful initial physical examinations, periodical examinations, the right length of work day, rest-periods, wholesome hygienic conditions—everything, in fact, that affects physical welfare."

The conception of organic man further demands, according to Dr. Metcalf, that man's desire to create be given every opportunity in the work-environment. This, the selector should bear in mind, is the basis of all the training program in all his placement work. He expresses his conviction that in the proper understanding and release of the creative desire in the average man will be found as great a fund of wealth as the world has discovered in steam and machinery. He goes on:

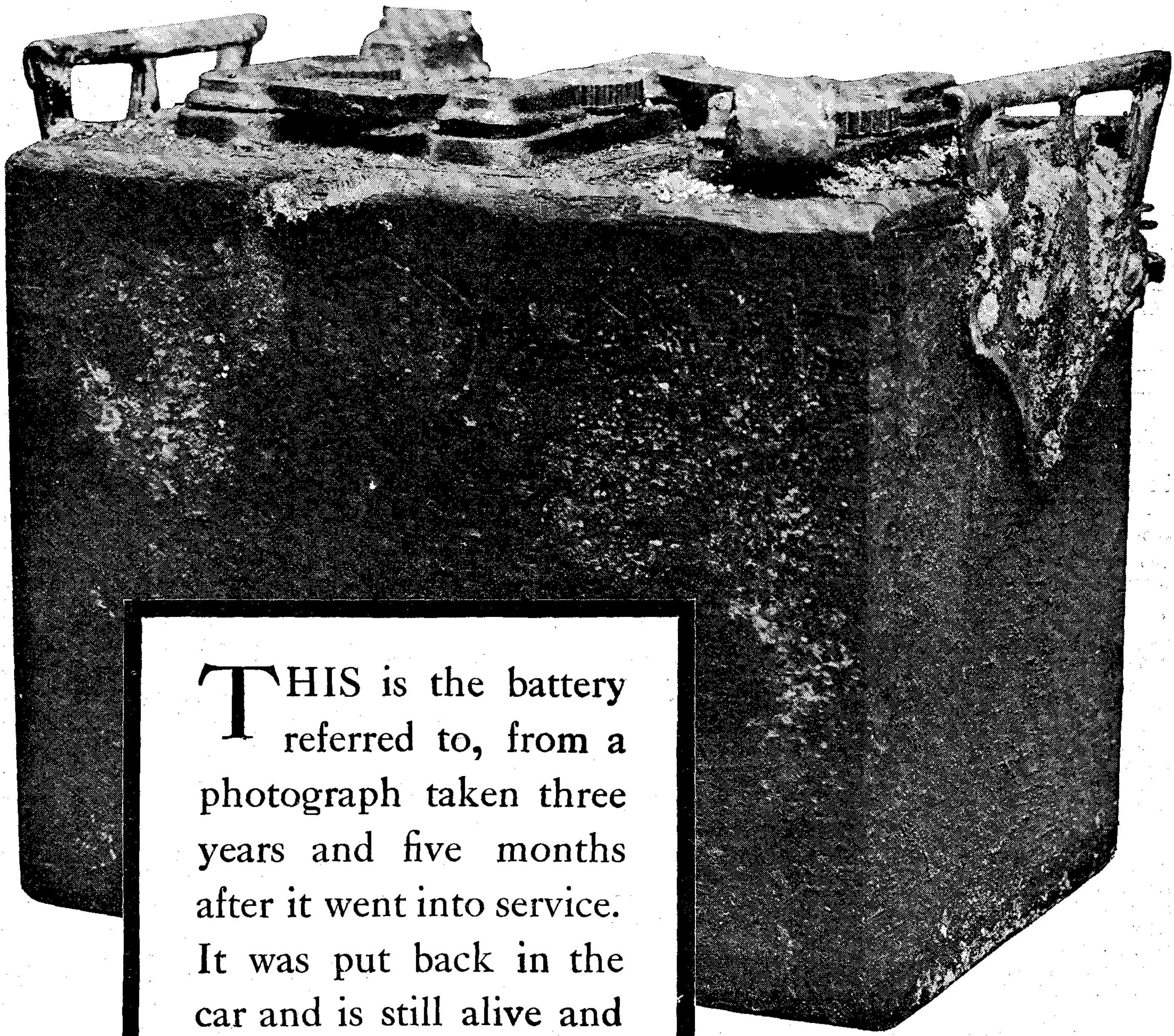
> "The conception of organic man further comprehends the importance of understanding the desire to own or possess. This means that those responsible for selecting and placing workers must see to it that every opportunity is given to satisfy this normal instinct to own. This gives us the concrete basis for the study of initial wages, progressive rewards, and non-financial incentives, profit-sharing schemes, and all forms of ownership.
>
> "Again the conception of organic man demands that we appreciate the normal desire to associate. The values of friendship which came from cooperation in the earlier days of industry have been largely destroyed by modern machinery. The machine has broken the brotherhood bond and much of the discord, chaos, and waste in industry to-day are due to the fact that the normal desire to associate is thwarted, balked, and maimed. This normal, human desire to associate, which can be translated into a great human asset by those who are responsible for selecting and placing workers, should lead personnel workers to do everything they can to conserve and satisfy this normal desire.
>
> "Once more, the desire to appreciate the beautiful is normal in the average human being. Very little has thus far been done in the business world to translate this normal human desire into a business asset. Our most progressive business leaders, however, are conscious of this human power, and are constructively utilizing it in the work-environment.
>
> "Finally, in our organic conception of the human unit in the work-environment, we should never forget that however thoroughly physical welfare may be cared for; however fully we may satisfy the creative instinct; however thoroughly we satisfy the desire to own; however fully we meet the sense of association and care for the esthetic longings, we must never forget that the fundamental sense of justice must be satisfied. This is absolutely essential if we are to have harmony and efficiency in the business world.
>
> "Now the meaning of all this for those who are responsible for selecting and placing the worker is that the quality fact in man is the best business asset. The best asset that any business can have is the whole-souled, enthusiastic interest of all its employees in the problem of improving the quality of their own labor. Science has been doing a great deal in the recent past in concentrating attention upon the quality fact. The Great War has brought to the surface the significance of human personality as never before. The emergence of the common man is one of the great assets of this world's war. Biology, especially, the new-born science of eugenics, has directed our attention to the quality fact; vocational psychology, through its attention to intelligence-tests and trade-tests, has directed our attention to the quality fact; and economics and physiological sociology are directing our attention to the significance of the human interpretation of industry and to the fact that the greatest unsolved problem of the present is the problem of doing justice between persons in the human relations.
>
> "Selection and placement, then, are a great problem of mutuality; the problem, that is, of enabling the employer to discover the right man to do the right work in the right way, and to give the employee the fullest knowledge of his prospective job. The worker has the right to be freely chosen for his occupation, to have the fullest knowledge of his prospective employer, to be guaranteed bodily integrity, to be regularly employed, to be instructed in his work, to be justly remunerated, protected against all hazards, surrounded by machinery designed to keep open channels through which he may express himself at all times fully and freely about matters that directly affect his physical, intellectual, and moral welfare; assured that merit will win, and freely, and fearlessly taking part in all those activities that train, awaken, and develop personal power."

OIL-PROPELLED SHIPS

THE marine fuel of the future is not coal, but oil. The prices of the two are already approximately equal, and the advantages are all on the side of the oil, writes Mr. V. G. Iden, in *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, July). The fuel-oil problem, Mr. Iden says, is peculiarly American. Until we entered the war and our Shipping Board began its building program, oil as a fuel was of little consequence in the merchant marine, altho the British Navy has already adopted it. The consumption of oil by American merchant ships will exceed twenty million barrels for the current year—approximately one-tenth of our entire domestic production. Shipping experts, as cited by Mr. Iden, attribute our past neglect of oil as a marine fuel to the inability of ship-owners to make long-time contracts with oil companies. This condition has now been favorably altered by the influence of the Shipping Board, and this fact is one of the considerations that led Mr. Iden to his prediction. To quote what he says:

> "Just prior to the armistice, the Shipping Board set to work to make an estimate of the fuel-oil needs of the merchant fleet. Based upon the deliveries of new vessels, and the expected deliveries during 1919, the board calculated that at least 28,000,000 barrels of fuel oil would be required. Contracts for a great part of this have been let. . . . . . .
>
> "In arriving at the estimated needs of the merchant ships for fuel oil, the experts employed by the Shipping Board calculated that, assuming the highest efficiency for the ships and good installations, a ship will burn 1.1 pounds of oil per horse-power hour. It was assumed, under war-conditions, that a ship will be at sea sixty per cent. of her time, and that while in port she will burn but twenty-one per cent. of the oil burned at sea. Upon this basis a ship would be burning approximately sixty-eight per cent. of her maximum capacity during the entire year. The production of fuel oil during 1918 has been estimated at 200,000,000 barrels, in round figures, the greater proportion having been consumed by the Navy. Should this much fuel oil be drawn from our oil deposits consistently each year, oil men

A Personal Experience with



THIS is the battery referred to, from a photograph taken three years and five months after it went into service. It was put back in the car and is still alive and kicking. Only once in its life was it recharged from an outside source.

Willard

STORAGE BATTERY

Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation

Threaded Rubber Insulation

I have one of the original lot of Still Better Willards, put out in 1916 before any announcement had been made to the general public.

It was in February, 1919, that I discovered my battery had Threaded Rubber Insulation. The car had seen plenty of hard service. I drove it all through the hard winter of 1918—extreme cold and lots of dark days.

But I never had any battery trouble of any kind till one morning in February when I found the battery dead. The day before, the distributor was out of order and a friend of mine who was driving, punished the starter severely and exhausted the battery.

I went to the nearest Willard Service Station, got a rental battery, and had mine recharged. I was told what I didn't know—that I had Threaded Rubber Insulation in my Willard Battery.

I haven't had it recharged since, and it has the same old punch and pep today (June 1st). That's some record, I'll say.

A. JUDSON,
13730 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

THE above is a fair sample of what Threaded Rubber Insulation means. If this battery had had wood insulation, it would long since have had to be reinsulated; for the owner frankly admitted he had never been any too regular about keeping it filled with water.

Of course, starvation, overheating and improperly regulated electrical equipment will injure even a Willard Battery with Threaded Rubber Insulation, and therefore it's impossible to guarantee any definite length of life. But under equal conditions Threaded Rubber Insulation greatly extends a battery's life and indefinitely postpones reinsulation.

Three years' experience on thousands of cars has established this fact beyond any question.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

figure that the supply will be depleted within thirty years. A good ship will last from twenty to twenty-five years, and while the supply of oil would hold out that long, the price would certainly mount so high as to make oil-burning merchantmen unprofitable.

"It is believed by oil men that the radical industrial adjustment is certain to come about within the next twenty years, and that in the future fuel oil will be largely, altho probably not exclusively, used as a marine fuel. For instance, oil has been used in some brick kilns until the price mounted so high as to make it unprofitable.

"Despite the uncertain factors in the future use of oil as a fuel, the matter must be measured in dollars and cents. The relative cost of oil and coal is to-day approximately equal. It has been estimated by fuel engineers that one ton of oil will produce one-half again as much heat as one ton of coal. The price of oil, therefore, might advance considerably or the price of coal drop before the economy of fuel oil on a ship is wiped out. But, in addition to this, by the use of oil-burners, a vessel can reduce her fire-room crew by approximately one-third. The saving in wages can, therefore, well be added to other economies.

"Other advantages are found in the use of fuel oil in marine work, which are not present in land work. The bunker can be stored in peak tanks, double bulkheads, double bottoms, thereby increasing cargo space. . . . . . .

"Some shipping men have exprest the opinion that the internal combustion engine will be the medium of merchant-marine propulsion in the future. Obviously, this depends largely on the success met in applying this type of engine to large vessels. Engineers of course agree that this engine is an economical consumer of fuel."

The Shipping Board summarizes the advantages of oil fuel in a statement showing that it saves forty per cent. bunker space, increases mileage ten to twenty per cent., insures better control of steaming, eliminates fire-risk from spontaneous combustion, does not deteriorate in storage, will not shift in a rough sea and requires no stokers. To quote Mr. Iden further:

"Not until the War Trade Board levied its restrictions on bunkering were any accurate statistics kept of the amount of fuel consumed on merchant ships. . . . The Shipping Board, realizing the needs of the future, projected a comprehensive tanker-building program. Forty steel tankers of 402,710 tons have been completed since the entrance of the United States in the war. The completed program calls for fifty-eight tankers of 560,230 tons. Contracts upon which work has not started will bring this total up to 156 tankers of 1,463,230 deadweight tons. Each one of these tankers is capable of transporting oil sufficient to displace approximately 21,000 tons of coal. Each can make three trips every two months from Mexico to American seaboard ports.

"With fuel oil at Tampico, Mex., selling around 24 cents and at the American seaboard for $1.38 per barrel, it is easily seen that the new fleet of tankers will not only greatly simplify the question of bunkering stations but will tend to equalize and stabilize the price of oil bunker throughout the western hemisphere. Altho some limit is seen to the sources of oil in the United States, it is contended that the potential supply in Mexico is almost unlimited. . . . . . .

"The experience had with fuel oil during the period of the war has further tended to clarify the definitions. This was undertaken first by the navy department which is a large consumer of this bunker. The tests and specifications of the Navy have been extended to merchant-vessel usage by the Shipping Board. . . . .

"The cargo carrier *George Washington*, which is powered with Diesel engines, made a round-trip voyage from San Francisco to the Orient without rebunkering, the distance covered being 14,000 miles. She docked with several weeks' supply of oil on hand."

OUR FORTY-EIGHT SOCIAL SCIENCE LABORATORIES

TESTS of interesting but doubtful expedients or devices in economics or administration are tried out in remote corners of the United States, and the country as a whole acts on the results. Our States are our "social science laboratories," as it is put by an editorial writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, July 2). That is what we have done with prohibition and woman suffrage, and it is what we are now doing with certain forms of state-controlled industry. If these things fail, they fail only in the "laboratory," and no great harm is done; if they succeed, the United States can adopt them as a whole. It will be noted that we are so cautious that we are often not satisfied with the results obtained in one laboratory, but turn over the problem to others. Prohibition has been tested out at many times and in many different places before we have been willing to make it a nation-wide policy. And our final word on woman suffrage has not yet been said. We read:

"The forty-eight States of the Union are forty-eight experimental laboratories of social science. No other nation has ever had more than a few such laboratories. Certainly no other nation has made as many experiments in government as have been made in the United States during the past century.

"It is not easy to estimate the economic advantage of experimenting on a small scale, for making sweeping changes on a large scale, whether in political or in industrial affairs. But any one familiar with the history of even a fraction of the experiments made by our States knows that for every successful experiment there have been fully a score of failures. Had these experiments been conducted by the entire nation, we might long ago have sickened of experimenting, because of the excessive cost of trying out new schemes on so large a scale.

"Prohibition was first tried in Maine, if we remember rightly, and then in other States. The growing number of seemingly successful experiments in State prohibition has finally led to national prohibition. Protest as some of us may against this restriction of liberty, at least we can not protest that it lacks evidence in its favor. Few States have ever gone 'wet' after once going 'dry.'

"Similarly State experiments in 'suffrage' have served as object-lessons which will soon result in national suffrage for women.

"Every State in the Union, except Delaware, now has a public service commission that regulates the rates of railways, and in most cases the rates of public utilities. Wisconsin was the first to experiment with a public service commission having broad regulatory powers over all public utilities, but Wisconsin simply 'went Massachusetts one better.' Other States followed these two.

"North Dakota is now experimenting in State-ownership of grain elevators, and in State marketing of farm products. Six years ago the State Constitution was amended to permit State-ownership of elevators. Recently an attempt was made to stop those socialistic experiments in North Dakota. A suit was brought to enjoin the public-ownership program on the ground of unconstitutionality, but it has been dismissed by Judge Charles F. Amidon, of the U. S. District Court, who said:

"'The present movement began at least as far back as 1911. In that year an amendment to the State Constitution was initiated authorizing the State to acquire one or more terminal grain elevators and maintain and operate the same in such manner as the legislative assembly should prescribe. That amendment was adopted in 1913.

"'From that time forward the discussion of the subject of marketing the products of the State has been the main theme of public thought. The movement has gone straight forward, the Constitution has been repeatedly amended, including the amendments here assailed, all having for their object the correction of the existing system of marketing the State's products. Year by year the conviction has deepened, in steadily increasing majorities, that public ownership of terminal elevators, mills, and packing-houses is the only effective remedy to correct the evils from which they believe themselves to be suffering.

"'Their decision is not a popular whim, but a deliberate conviction, arrived at as a result of full discussion and repeated presentations of the subject at the polls. The acts which the court is asked to restrain are not those of public officials who are pursuing enterprizes of their own devising. Those acts express not simply the judgment of the State legislature. To authorize their enactment, the people of the State have redrawn their Constitution. That is the highest and most deliberate act of a free people.'

"Altho we seriously question the economic wisdom of State marketing of farm products, it is certainly desirable to make the experiment on a moderate scale. North Dakota is a farming State. Seventy per cent. of its State legislators are farmers. They are determined to try State marketing of farm products. If careful cost and profit records are kept over a term of years they may be able to persuade other States to try the same experiment. In this manner the theory should receive a thorough test on a progressively larger scale, if it shows real merit.

"Idealists are generally inexperienced in economics. Having conceived what seem to them to be ideal social States, they wish to bring their ideals into immediate universal existence. They grow impatient when asked to experiment on a small scale first. Practical men who have managed business affairs know that few innovations

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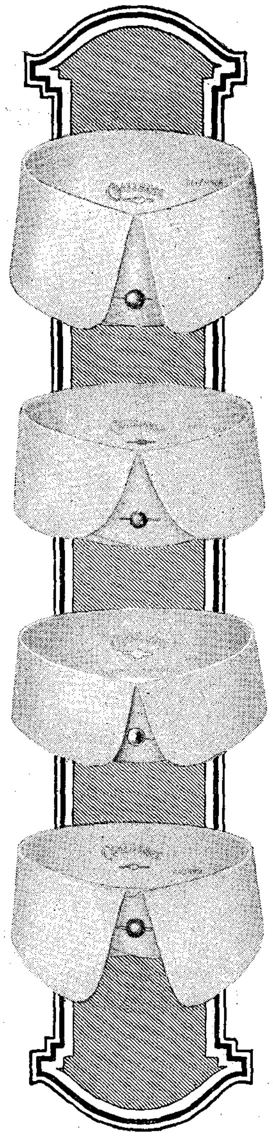

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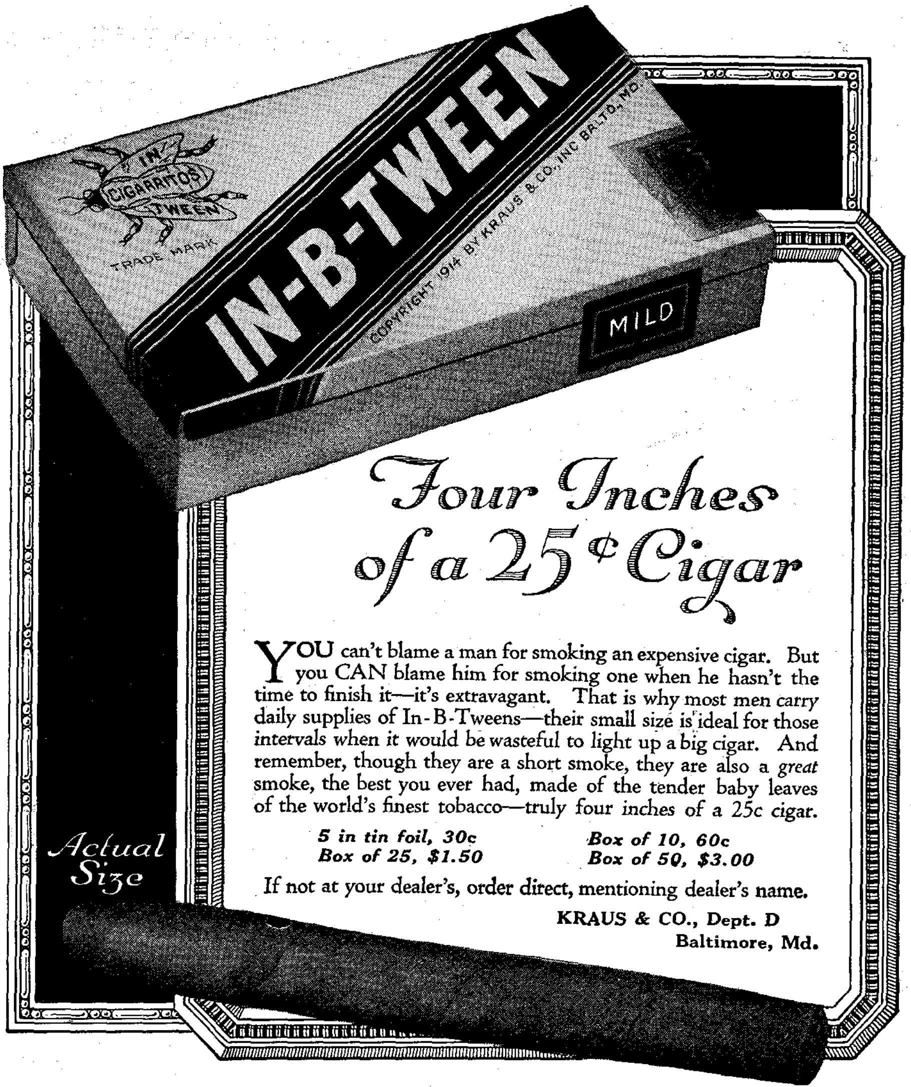

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

'pan out' as well as anticipated. Hence their insistence on orderly progress based on small-scale experiments. They believe in evolution rather than revolution in economic affairs. Since government is mainly business, they ask that successful business methods be applied in government. Of these methods none has been more successful than experimenting on a moderate scale. Hence the wisdom of the demand that social experiments in America begin with the smaller political units."

MEASURING STARLIGHT

VERY faint light is now measured by astronomers with photoelectric cells. These devices, described in an article contributed to *The Evening Sun* (New York, June 27) by Isabel M. Lewis, of the United States Naval Observatory, promise to furnish a most valuable means for measuring in standard units the amount of light emitted not only by the stars, but also by the nebulæ, the star clusters, the comets, and all diffuse luminous surfaces as well as the amount of sunlight reflected from the surfaces of the planets. It is also hoped that they may enable observers to study the sun's corona, whose light is so faint that it has heretofore been possible to investigate it only when the main body of the sun has been hidden during a total eclipse. The value of the photoelectric cell, Miss Lewis informs us, rests on the principle that the alkali metals, potassium, rubidium, and cæsium, like the human eye and the photographic plate, are abnormally sensitive to rays of light from limited portions of the spectrum. She writes:

"Potassium is most sensitive to light in the blue region of the spectrum of wave-length 4,400 and cæsium to light in the yellow of wave-length 5,500. These metals always limit negative electrons from their surfaces when acted upon by light, but the number emitted becomes several hundred times the usual amount for the wave-lengths to which each metal is particularly sensitive. . . . . . .

"The metal most commonly used in practise is potassium. The photoelectric cell usually consists of a vacuum tube in which the potassium forms the cathode and a ring of platinum wire supported by a thin glass tube the anode. With this is connected a sensitive electrometer for measuring the strength of the current produced."

The problems of astronomy that can be successfully attacked by means of this photoelectric cell are many and varied, Miss Lewis tells us. Not only can the reflecting power, or "albedo," of the planets be determined, but the question of the variability in the radiation of the sun can be settled." She goes on:

"A change in the amount of light and heat radiated from the solar surface would produce corresponding changes in the amount of light reflected from the surfaces of the planets. Thus the photoelectric cell may greatly assist in solving the question of the variability of the sun.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

"According to A. F. and F. A. Lindemann, who have written recently in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Astronomical Society in regard to the applications of the photoelectric cell to astronomical problems, some preliminary determination of the temperatures of stars, the luminosity of spiral nebulæ and the albedo of Jupiter are yielding valuable and interesting results. Measurements of the albedo of Jupiter appear to indicate that this planet is emitting a small amount of inherent light in addition to the light of the sun reflected from its surface, while determinations of the equivalent stellar magnitude of the great nebula in Andromeda are quite in accord with the theory that the spiral nebulæ are external universes at enormous distances from the earth.

"By using a potassium cell sensitive to blue rays and a cæsium cell sensitive to yellow rays alternately upon the same star the relative intensity of the light from the two portions of the spectrum can be determined, and this affords a valuable and accurate method for finding the absolute temperature of the star.

"One of the most important uses for the photoelectric cell is to determine the quantity of light emitted by all luminous surfaces of great extent, such as spiral nebulæ, star clusters and the great irregular gaseous nebulæ.

"The quantity of light received from the zodiacal light and the clouds in the earth's atmosphere can be determined by this method. By measuring the 'earth shine' on the moon or the light upon the portion of the lunar surface unilluminated by the sun but illuminated faintly by the sunlight reflected to the moon from the earth, the albedo or reflective power of the earth can be determined.

"By far the greatest triumph for the photoelectric cell would be the solution of the problem of how the solar corona may be studied without a total eclipse of the sun. During the total solar eclipse of June 8, 1918, Dr. Joel Stebbins obtained at Rock Springs, Wyo., values for the total radiation of the corona by means of a potassium photoelectric cell. It was found that the light of the corona was six-tenths of the light of the full moon. . . . It is this extreme faintness of the light of the corona that makes it so difficult to observe.

"A series of experiments with this end in view are now being carried on at Mount Wilson. Two photoelectric cells mounted in a metallic box with double walls are being used for this purpose at the focus of the 150-foot tower telescope. The two cells are exposed to the sky at points equidistant from the sun, but only one-sixth of the solar diameter from its edge. The cells are connected with the electrometer in such a way as to register differences in the amount of radiation received by each cell. If one cell received light from a coronal streamer and the other from the sky between streamers the radiation received by the two cells would be unequal and the differences of radiation would be recorded. It has been found that there are continual small fluctuations of about 1 per cent. in the radiation at this distance from the sun that makes the measurement of very small differences impossible at the sensitiveness employed. It is hoped that improvements in the apparatus may finally make possible a successful solution of this long-standing problem of the detection of the solar corona."

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

No Prohibition in England.—Mrs. Russell—"What is your husband's average income, Mrs. Harper?"

Mrs. Harper—"Oh, about midnight."—*London Blighty.*

It's the Same in France.—"I suppose you are going into the country for your holiday this year, as you always do?"

"No, not this year; our cook prefers the seaside."—*Le Rire, Paris.*

Innocent.—Executive Officer (as ship is coming to anchor)—"Leggo that starboard anchor."

Recruit (just aboard ship recently)—"I ain't got ahold of it, sir."—*Sol.*

Harp or Pitchfork?—Host—"Won't you try a piece of my wife's angel-cake?"

Guest—"Will it make an angel of me?"

Host—"That will depend on the kind of life you have led!"—*London Blighty.*

A Repeater.—He—"You know I love you—will you marry me?"

She—"But, my dear boy, I refused you only a week ago."

He—"Oh! was that *you?*"—*London Opinion.*

Loaded.—"Here's a blank form."

"What for?"

"Sort of business questionnaire. The boss wants you to tell what you do around the office."

"Gimme six blanks."—*Pittsburg Sun.*

Disappearing Hair.—"I think the baby has your hair, ma'am," said the new nurse, looking pleasantly at her mistress.

"Gracious!" exclaimed the lady, glancing up from the novel. "Run into the nursery and take it away from her. She will ruin it."—*London Blighty.*

His Sinking Spell

Old Father Hubbard
Went to the cupboard
To get his poor self a drink.
But when he got there
The cupboard was bare,
So he got him a drink at the sink.
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Doing Her Best.—"Yes, grandma," said the fair young thing, "I am to be married during the bright and gladsome month of July."

"But, my dear," said the old lady, earnestly, "you are very young. Do you feel that you are fitted for married life?"

"I am being fitted now, grandma," explained the prospective bride, sweetly. "Seventeen gowns and three costumes."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Pie and Ruin.—The American's fondness for pie, to which I was alluding the other day, was the ruin of Emerson, according to a letter written by one of his friends, Henry J. Warner: "It was pie at breakfast that broke down Emerson prematurely; no human being, however well, can live long and keep his mind unclouded on pie at breakfast. Emerson lost his mind—or memory—at a much earlier period than he would have been likely to lose it owing to the vicious habit of pie at breakfast."—*The London Daily News.*

Head-Work.—Two heads are certainly better than one for a barrel.—*Jacksonville Times-Union.*

Cash Friendship.—"Friendship," said Uncle Eben, "don't mean no mo' to some folk dan a license to borrow money."—*Washington Evening Star.*

An Old Hand.—"Are you an experienced aviator?"

"Well, I've been at it three months and I'm all here."—*Boston Transcript.*

Couldn't Fool Him.—ART-DEALER—"Here we have a fine Old Master."

WAR-PROFITEER—"Nonsense! Any one can see it is meant to be a young girl."—*London Opinion.*

Cheering.—"Did the doctor seem encouraged about your condition?"

"Yes," said Mr. Grabcoin. "I have an idea he thinks I'm going to be one of the most profitable patients he ever had."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Where Courage Fails

A man may smile in the face of death,
  But you will never find
A man who can draw a placid breath
  With his collar loose behind.
—*Tennyson J. Daft, in the Kansas City Star.*

She Did Them Good.—THE SOLDIER—"I am positive it was only thinking of your love for me that pulled me through after that last wound."

THE LADY—"Yes, it is such a comfort to know I saved three poor fellows in that way."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

A Mixed Bolshevik.—Our Glorious Republic is now clouded by a greater storm than the chain of Prussian Autocracy in the form of the crouching lion of the East—Bolshevism. Now is the time for each of us to crush this poisonous serpent beneath our heel.—*Quoted from a Memorial-day address at Northfield Falls, Mass.*

She Wanted Progress.—"No, sah, Ah doan't neber ride on dem things," said an old colored lady looking in on the merry-go-round. "Why, de other day I seen dat Rastus Johnson git on an' ride as much as a dollah's worth an' git off at the very same place he got on at, an' I sez to him, 'Rastus,' I sez, 'yo' spent yo' money, but whar yo' been?'"—*Boston Transcript.*

He Couldn't Clink.—Rumor had it that the marine store-dealer was something of a miser, and two gentlemen of the Sikes persuasion conceived a brilliant notion to relieve him of his superfluous wealth.

One of them was to be smuggled into the shop in a bag and placed with other sacks filled with old iron, and at midnight grasp the opportunity to give entrance to his confederate.

Up to a point the plan worked admirably, but unfortunately the dealer, struck by the peculiar shape of the sack, gave it a tremendous kick. A ten horse-power howl followed, and a second later the man in the bag was beating all records for his liberty.

"Well, I'm disappointed in yer, Bill," said his friend, when later on the tale of failure was told.

"It was your own idea, too. 'Ere was you posin' as old iron, and when some one come along and just kicked yer you 'adn't got the bloomin' sense to clink!"—*Tit-Bits.*

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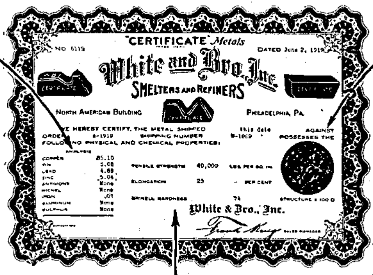

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Tin	5.08
Lead	4.80
Zinc	5.04
Antimony	None
Nickel	None
Iron	.07
Aluminum	None
Sulphur	None

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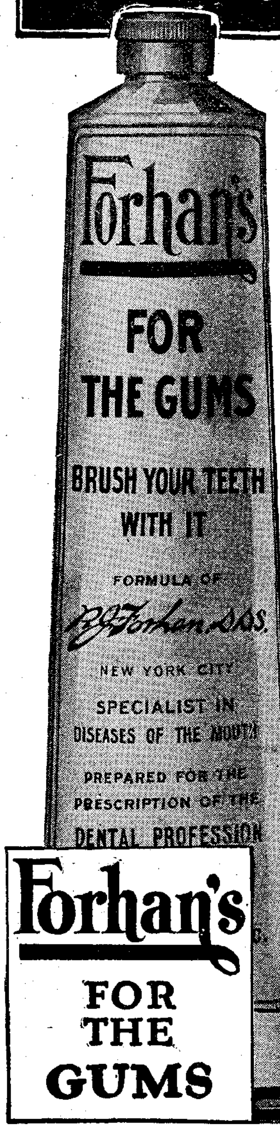
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CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

July 17.—Dispatches from Washington report that President Wilson in conference with Republican Senators on the Peace Treaty indicates that he will make no fight against the ideas involved in the four proposed reservations. He contends that the United States is already safeguarded on those lines, but intimates that he will have no objection to using language drawn by the Senate, where practicable. On Shantung the President adopts the defense that it was necessary, in order to induce Japan to stay in the Peace Conference and join the League of Nations.

July 19.—According to Washington advices, it appears that in the contest between President Wilson and the Senate on the ratification of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant, while the President has been convinced that a majority of the Senate will insist that the resolution of approval contain lucid interpretations of certain provisions in the covenant, he is determined that there shall be no textual changes requiring the reopening of negotiations with Versailles. Attempts are being made to work out a compromise that will satisfy the Republicans.

July 20.—The full peace conditions of the Allied and Associated Powers are placed in the hands of the Austrians. They provide, among other things, that Austria must reduce her army to 30,000 men, abolishing conscription; must reduce armaments, surrendering the surplus to the Allies and maintaining hereafter only one munitions-factory; must pay for damage done Allied civilians; and must surrender all merchant ships within three months, and 20 per cent. of her river fleet.

July 21.—The British House of Commons ratifies the Peace Treaty with Germany.

According to Republican leaders in the Senate it is announced that a direct amendment to the Peace Treaty, striking out the Shantung provision, will probably be insisted upon by those opposed to the Treaty in its present form.

The total amount of the material damage suffered by France as a result of the war is placed at forty billion dollars by the Parliamentary Commission of Peace in Paris appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to examine into the Peace Treaty with Germany.

The Supreme Council decides to give eastern Galicia to Poland, according to a dispatch from Paris. The territory involved includes 5,000,000 inhabitants and closes the last gap in the barrier against Bolshevism from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

CENTRAL POWERS

July 17.—Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Communist Government, is ousted, according to dispatches from Vienna received at the Peace Conference in Paris. General Boehm and Herr Lander are said to have taken control of the Communist Government.

July 20.—A new reign of terror exists in Budapest, according to a dispatch from that city to Berlin, so-called "terror troops" now being masters of the capital after having stormed the garrison, disarmed the troops of the Bela Kun Government, and distributed arms to the proletariat. Food conditions in Budapest are said to be indescribable and money is declared to be rapidly falling in value.

The independent Socialists of Berlin decide to join in the general strike against the Versailles peace, according to advices from Berlin.

July 21.—According to Vienna, a new Government is formed at Budapest, at the head of which are three men: Bela Varga, former Minister of Social Protection; Moses Alpary, and Tibor Szamuely.

July 22.—American military police in the Army of Occupation put down a strike in Bendorf, Germany, called in conjunction with the general strike in Berlin and other parts of Germany.

According to a dispatch from Vienna, the commander of the Allied forces in the Near East announces that he is preparing an advance on Budapest, the Hungarian capital, with an army of 150,000 troops, made up of French Colonials, Roumanians, Jugo-Slavs, Italians, and Hungarians.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

July 16.—A Russian wireless dispatch received in London says that Ekaterinburg, the center of the Ural mining region, has been captured by the Bolsheviki. This city has been one of the main supply bases of the northern wing of the Kolchak army, and if the report of its capture is true, these forces have lost their last important base north of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

July 17.—According to an official communication from Omsk to the military attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington, the Bolshevik forces have been successful along the Siberian front, having captured a number of towns and villages. On the southern front the army of General Denikine is continuing its operations successfully, in the Astrakhan region having reached the mouth of the Volga, and in the south having captured a number of towns. The Bolshevik losses from June 24 to July 21 are said to be more than 50,000 men.

July 18.—The southern Finnish Army has been completely routed by the Bolsheviki, according to a Stockholm report. The northern army of Finns saved a greater part of its forces by a hasty retreat.

FOREIGN

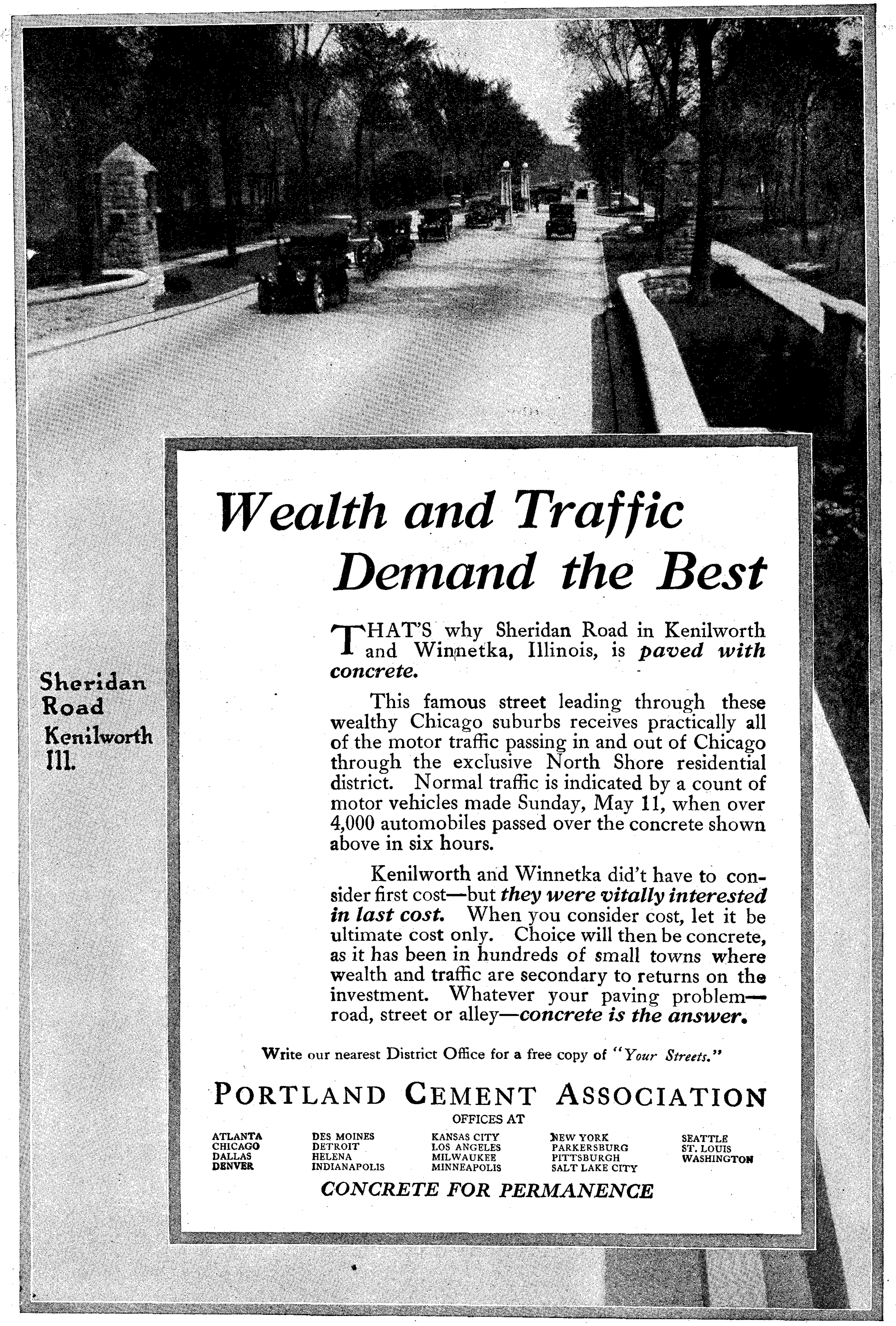
July 16.—The Spanish Cabinet, headed by Antonio Maura, resigns, according to a dispatch from Madrid, as a result of an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies regarding the recent election.

July 19.—American sailors from a battleship, while in a launch flying the American flag, were held up by armed Mexicans nine miles from Tampico and robbed, according to an announcement made by the State Department. The incident is regarded by officials of the State Department as the most serious one since Vera Cruz.

Great Britain celebrates the coming of peace in London with the greatest procession in history. The parade was headed by General Pershing.

China mobilizes 5,000 troops for the defense of the northwestern frontiers against the alleged aggression of General Semenoff, according to advices from Peking.

July 20.—The Italian Government takes police and military precautions in a number of cities to prevent or repress any disorders that may arise in case the anticipated strike is carried into effect. Troops occupy the government



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THAT'S why Sheridan Road in Kenilworth and Winnetka, Illinois, is ***paved with concrete.***

This famous street leading through these wealthy Chicago suburbs receives practically all of the motor traffic passing in and out of Chicago through the exclusive North Shore residential district. Normal traffic is indicated by a count of motor vehicles made Sunday, May 11, when over 4,000 automobiles passed over the concrete shown above in six hours.

Kenilworth and Winnetka did't have to consider first cost—but ***they were vitally interested in last cost.*** When you consider cost, let it be ultimate cost only. Choice will then be concrete, as it has been in hundreds of small towns where wealth and traffic are secondary to returns on the investment. Whatever your paving problem—road, street or alley—***concrete is the answer.***

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HERE is a select list of Southern dailies—well established, with guaranteed circulations. These papers reach the homes of most of the worth-while families in the States named.

Today the Southern people are decidedly well-to-do. They enjoy a degree of prosperity that was undreamed of five years ago. All classes in Dixieland are abundantly blest with the wherewithal to buy the luxuries as well as the comforts of life.

The South has made marked progress in late years in the diversification of crops. One proof is the fact that for three years the South has raised *twenty-five per cent* of the grain grown in the whole United States, besides hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of other staple crops and livestock products.

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Aim your advertising at all-'round farmers. Advertise tractors, threshers, cream separators, milking machinery, electric lighting plants as well as motor trucks, automobiles, fencing, roofing, farming implements, furnishings for the home, personal belongings for the family, trade-marked goods for the table. Advertise for business by mail. The South has long been known as the greatest mail-order field in America.

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Augusta Chronicle
Augusta Herald
Columbus Enquirer-Sun
Macon Telegraph
Savannah Morning News
Savannah Press

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Citizen
Asheville Times
Charlotte News & Evening Chronicle
Charlotte Observer
Durham Sun
Greensboro News
Raleigh News & Observer
Raleigh Times
Winston-Salem Twin-City Sentinel

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston American
Charleston News & Courier
Charleston Post
Columbia Record
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Greenville News
Greenville Piedmont
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Spartanburg Journal & Carolina Spartan

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Knoxville Sentinel
Knoxville Journal & Tribune
Memphis Commercial-Appeal
Memphis Press
Nashville Banner
Nashville Tennessean & Evening American

[PREPARED BY MASSENGALE ADVERTISING AGENCY, ATLANTA]

44

offices, the central post- and telegraph-office, and the banks and railway-stations in Rome, and armored cars with machine guns have been placed at strategic points.

Jewish masses in every country in the world are preparing to go to Palestine, and a great migration, which will include one million Jews from Russia alone, will begin as soon as the political status of Palestine is definitely established, according to the Zionist Organization of America.

A new Spanish Ministry is sworn in, headed by Joaquin Sanchez Toca, confidential adviser to King Alfonso.

July 21.—The labor situation reaches a crisis throughout England, according to advices from London. Soldiers patrol the streets of Luton, following serious outbreaks there, in which discharged soldiers and sailors sacked and burned the City Hall, doing a million dollars' worth of damage. Rioters in Coventry attack and loot more than a dozen stores, and 200,000 Yorkshire miners quit their posts in protest against the Government's decree raising the price of coal six shillings.

According to advices from San Salvador, the Government of Honduras has declared a state of siege to exist because of violence during the elections in progress there.

DOMESTIC

July 16.—President Wilson issues a proclamation putting the entire control of the wheat situation in the hands of Wheat-Director Jules H. Barnes, who, by a license system, may regulate the export and import of wheat and wheat flour, the foreign and domestic distribution, the milling processes, and the baking of bread and other products.

Republican leaders in the House decide to introduce a measure repealing the soda-water tax.

Prohibition is being enforced effectively throughout the United States, according to Attorney-General Palmer, who asserts that the sale of liquor such as whisky, gin, and brandy virtually has ceased, except for scattering violations. Manufacture and sale of beer have also ceased except in communities where the courts have held that 2.75 per cent. alcoholic drinks are permissible.

Under an official order issued by Chief of Staff March, conscientious objectors will not be given victory buttons by the War Department.

Final plans for the reorganization of the National Guard are approved by Secretary Baker. They provide for a maximum expansion to about 440,000 men on the sixteen-division basis.

July 17.—The Lusk Committee, investigating Bolshevik activities in New York, unearth an international plot of the I. W. W. to tie up the shipping of the world by a strike of the seamen of many countries, as a step in their revolutionary plans.

The vanguard of the Pacific Fleet, consisting of six super-dreadnoughts and thirty destroyers and tenders, sails from its anchorage at Old Point Comfort, bound for the western coast by way of the Panama Canal.

The Department of Agriculture, in an estimate based on July 1 crop conditions, announces that the domestic sugar crop will reach nearly two and a quarter billion pounds, which is far above the average of the preceding six years.

July 21.—Race riots break out in Washington, in which three men are killed and a number wounded. It is said by officials that the disturbances are of a more serious nature than anything which has occurred in the capital since the outbreaks just following the Civil War.

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, submits a proposal to the Senate to cancel all sentences imposed upon American fighters by courts martial during the war, except for crimes that would be tried as felonies in civil courts.

July 22.—More race riots take place in Washington in which two persons are killed and several wounded. Two thousand troops are patrolling the streets. President Wilson summons Secretary Baker to confer on measures to stop the disorders.

By a vote of 287 to 100 the House passes a bill for the enforcement of the Prohibition Law. Among its provisions is one to the effect that possession of any liquor after February 1, 1920, other than as authorized by law, shall be *prima facie* evidence that it is being kept in violation of the law. The law defines intoxicating liquor as a beverage containing more than half of one per cent. of alcohol.

By a vote of 368 to 47 the House passes a bill providing a minimum wage of three dollars a day for all government employees except those in the postal service.

The Lusk Committee investigating the activities of radicals in New York City discover evidence indicating that the Bolshevik leaders here have been making every effort to enlist the aid of the Soldiers', Sailors', and Marines' Protective Association in carrying out a plot to overthrow the Government by force.

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, arrives in New York from an eight months' stay in Paris as one of the American delegates at the Peace Conference.

Twenty-two hundred prisoners, former soldiers, conscientious objectors, and I. W. W., at the Leavenworth Army Prison, join in open mutiny, demanding general amnesty.

The question of the right of brewers to manufacture beer containing 2.75 per cent. of alcohol reaches the Supreme Court through appeals taken by the Government from Federal Court decrees in Baltimore.

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

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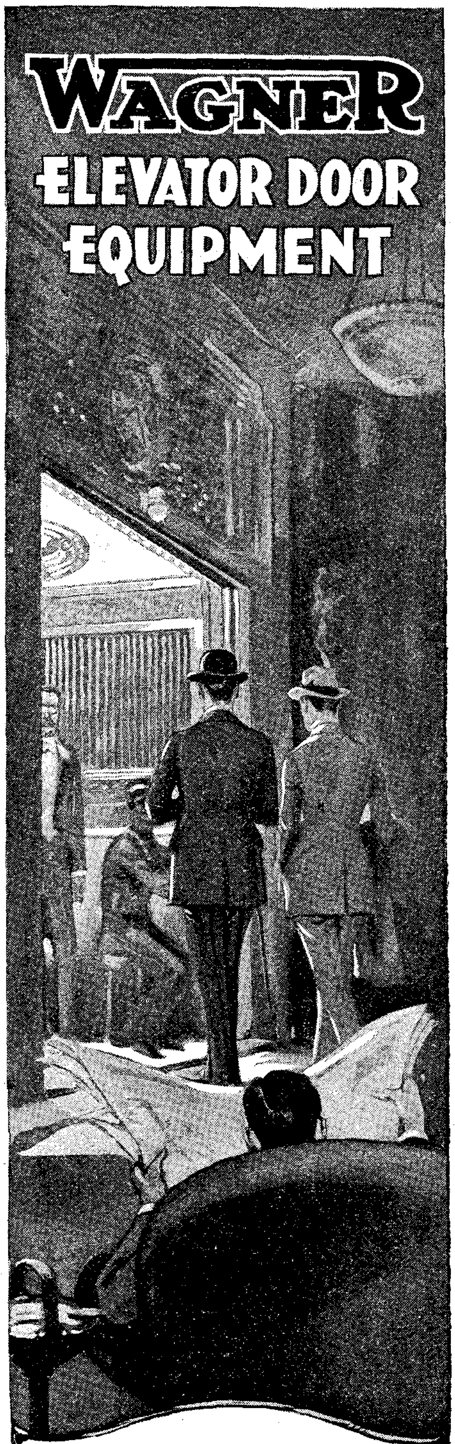

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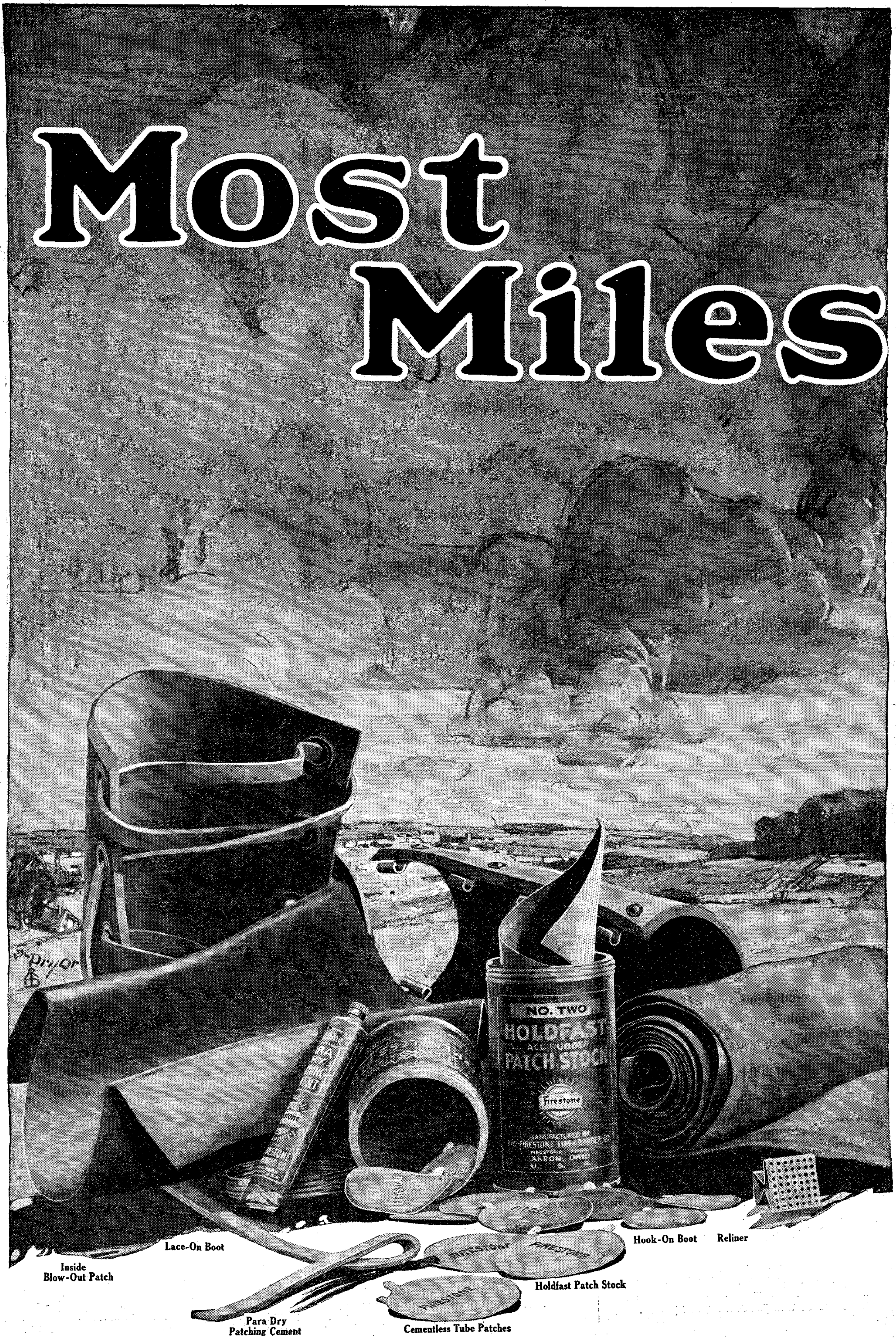
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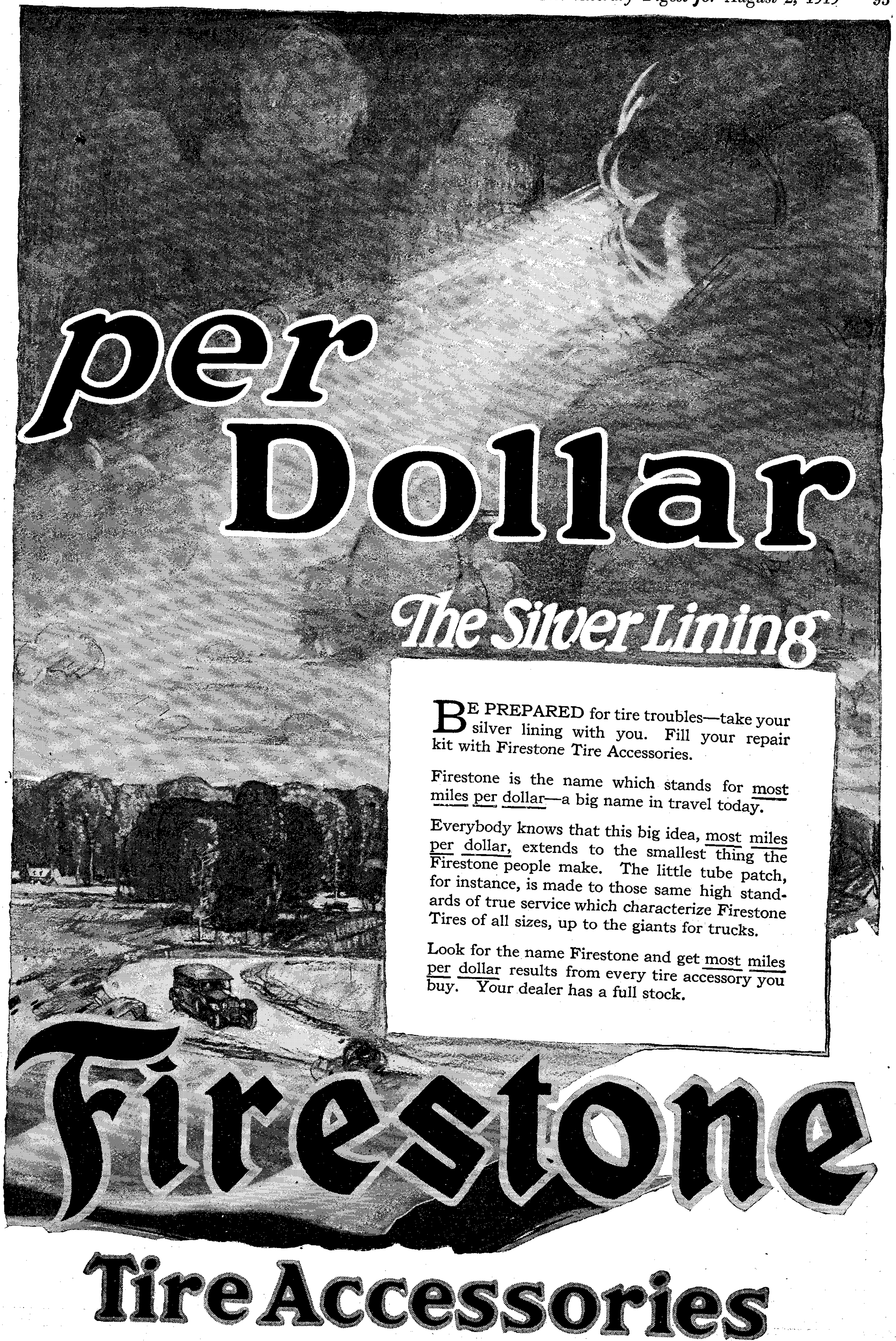

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Firestone is the name which stands for most miles per dollar—a big name in travel today.

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Look for the name Firestone and get most miles per dollar results from every tire accessory you buy. Your dealer has a full stock.

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

WHAT OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY WAS BEFORE THE WAR

IN one of the recent bulletins of the National City Bank, dealing with the resumption of our trade with Germany, and more especially with German, trade with us and other nations of the Entente before the war, the writer notes that a resumption of this trade "should not be a matter of surprize." The prewar trade of the Central Powers and the Entente Allies and their associates amounted to nearly $3,000,000,000 a year, "which, of itself, would suggest a reasonably prompt return to former relations." The history of all wars in the commercial period 1850–1919 "shows in every instance not only a prompt return to trading relations but an increase of trade between countries only a few months earlier at war." Trade between France and Germany following the war of 1870–71 "was not only promptly resumed but promptly increased." The imports of France from Germany in the year before that war, 1869, were $50,000,000, and in 1872, the year following the war, "were approximately $70,000,000, and aggregated $66,000,000 a year during the five years following the war." Germany imported from France, in 1869, $60,000,000 worth of merchandise, but in the five years following the war her imports from France averaged $83,000,000 a year.

Another example of trade resumption closely following war-relations is cited by this writer from the figures of our own trade with Spain prior to and following our war with that country in 1898. The imports of the United States from Spain in 1897 were, in round terms, $4,000,000, and in the five years following the war averaged $6,000,000 per annum; while our exports to that country, which were $11,000,000 a year preceding the war, "advanced to an average of $14,000,000 a year in the five years which followed it." So, again, in the case of the Russo-Japanese War; the exports of Japan to Russia in the five years following that struggle "averaged twice as much per annum as in the year preceding that war." The writer says the prewar commerce between the Central Powers and the Allies and their associates "was larger perhaps than is usually realized." It aggregated nearly $3,000,000,000 a year. Our own trade with Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey aggregated nearly $600,000,000 in our fiscal year 1914, "all of which preceded the war, and more than $500,000,000 of this was with Germany alone, about $50,000,000 with Austria-Hungary, and $25,000,000 with Turkey." Our exports to Germany in the year preceding the war amounted to $330,000,000, to Austria-Hungary, $23,000,000, and to Turkey, about $5,000,000, while from Germany our imports were, $190,000,000, Austria-Hungary, $20,000,000, and Turkey over $20,000,000. Moreover:

> "Great Britain sold to the Central Powers in the year prior to the war about $400,000,000 worth of merchandise and bought from them another $400,000,000 worth; France sold to Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey about $200,000,000 worth of merchandise per annum prior to the war, and took from them about $250,000,000 worth. Italy's sales to the Central Powers aggregated about $125,000,000 a year and her purchases from them $175,000,000, while Belgium's imports from them were about $160,000,000 per annum and her sales to them $220,000,000. In fact, the Allies and their associates, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and British India, bought from Germany in 1913 more than $1,000,000,000 of merchandise and sold to her nearly $1,500,000,000 worth, while from Austria they bought about $150,000,000 worth and sold her $200,000,000 worth, making the total of prewar trade between the two great groups of nations recently at war fully $3,000,000,000 per annum."

Accompanying the above statements, the bulletin gives tables showing the quantity and values of the principal articles that formed the trade between this country and Germany in the year ending June 30, 1914, as follows:

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM GERMANY

	Quantity	*Value*
Potash, muriate of..........tons	236,218	$7,855,000
" sulfate of.......... "	43,993,000	1,828,000
" carbonate of........lbs.	12,876,000	419,596
Indigo.................... "	7,488,000	938,000
Alizarin dyes.............. "	2,594,000	834,000
Anilin salts............... "	2,800,000	203,000
Coal-tar dyes..................	....	5,966,000
Ammonia, muriate of.......lbs.	4,389,000	223,000
" sulfate of........tons	14,225	960,000
Fusel oil..................lbs.	1,053,000	186,000
Dead or creosote oil........gals.	10,001,000	459,000
Art works......................	....	1,970,000
Rice flour and broken rice....lbs.	64,936,000	1,180,000
Cocoa, crude.............. "	6,765,000	846,000
Cotton cloths, colored....sq. yd.	3,190,000	702,000
Laces and embroideries, cotton...	....	3,733,000
" " " fiber....	....	1,021,000
" " " silk.....	....	192,000
Plushes..................sq. yd.	1,695,000	912,000
Stockings, hose, etc.....doz. prs.	2,375,000	3,051,000
Chinaware, decorated..........	....	3,245,000
" not decorated.......	....	529,000
Feathers, flowers, etc...........	....	1,515,000
Kainit (fertilizer)...........tons	537,000	2,555,000
Manure salts.............. "	257,000	2,697,000
Sisal grass................ "	11,917	1,811,000
Furs and skins, undrest........	....	2,698,000
Furs drest on the skin..........	....	1,207,000
Calfskins..................lbs.	16,560,000	5,392,000
Hides of cattle............. "	4,990,000	849,000
India rubber............... "	7,053,000	3,595,000
Hops...................... "	2,868,000	1,502,000
Scissors and shears.........doz.	575,000	686,000
Pocket-knives............. "	1,223,000	1,058,000
Needles.......................	....	90,668
Glove leather..................	....	1,756,000
Gloves........................	....	4,196,000
Musical instruments...........	....	1,468,000
Palm-oil...................lbs.	13,234,000	954,000
Palm kernel-oil............ "	23,306,000	2,118,000
Paints and varnishes...........	....	1,059,000
Lithographic labels............	....	1,352,000
Souvenir post-cards...........	....	419,000
Paper-hangings................	....	577,000
Photographic paper............	....	728,000
Platinum, unmanufactured oz. (Troy)	15,100	562,000
Platinum ingots, bars, etc. oz. (Troy)	30,015	1,370,000
Grass-seed..................lbs.	22,500,000	1,433,000
Sugar-beet seed............ "	8,848,000	689,000
Tin, bars, pigs, etc.......... "	4,108,000	1,576,000
Toys, Dolls and parts of........	....	1,792,000
Toys, all other................	....	5,927,000
Wood pulp................tons	65,000	2,620,000
Woollen cloths.............lbs.	2,779,000	3,066,000

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS TO GERMANY

	Quantity	*Total*
Cotton, raw..................lbs.	1,443,000,000	$181,891,000
Copper pigs, ingots, etc...... "	274,066,000	40,745,000
Wheat......................bu.	10,983,000	10,605,000
Mowers and reapers...........	....	2,888,000
Lard.......................lbs.	146,209,000	16,593,000
Illuminating oil............gals.	79,471,000	4,290,000
Lubricating oil............. "	22,596,000	3,204,000
Apples, dried..............lbs.	17,646,000	1,378,000
Copper plates and sheets..... "	35,306,000	5,160,000
Phosphate rock............tons	364,000	3,110,000
Automobiles, passenger......No.	1,411	1,041,000
Furs, raw......................	....	4,292,000
Metal working machinery.......	....	2,167,000
Cash registers..............No.	12,100	1,366,000
Upper leather, kid..........lbs.	14,282,000	2,939,000
Boots and shoes............prs.	507,000	1,371,000
Oleo oil....................lbs.	16,180,000	1,632,000
Sausage-casings............ "	10,061,000	1,280,000
Nickel oxid and matte....... "	11,084,000	3,008,000
Rosin..................... "	799,000	3,466,000
Turpentine, spirits..........gals.	3,276,000	1,369,000
Cottonseed-oil..............lbs.	240,349,000	3,540,000
Tobacco, leaf.............. "	31,544,000	4,005,000
Canned salmon................	....	1,840,000
Mill feed..................tons	54,000	1,440,000
Waste cotton...............lbs.	21,012,000	1,328,000
Lumber, pitch pine.......M. ft.	47,400	1,128,000
Typewriters..................	....	975,000
Prunes....................lbs.	17,418,000	938,000
Apples, green or ripe.......bbls.	169,000	917,000
Horse skins................lbs.	5,055,000	533,000

TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE OF UNITED STATES WITH GERMANY—*1890–1919*
(Years ending June 30)

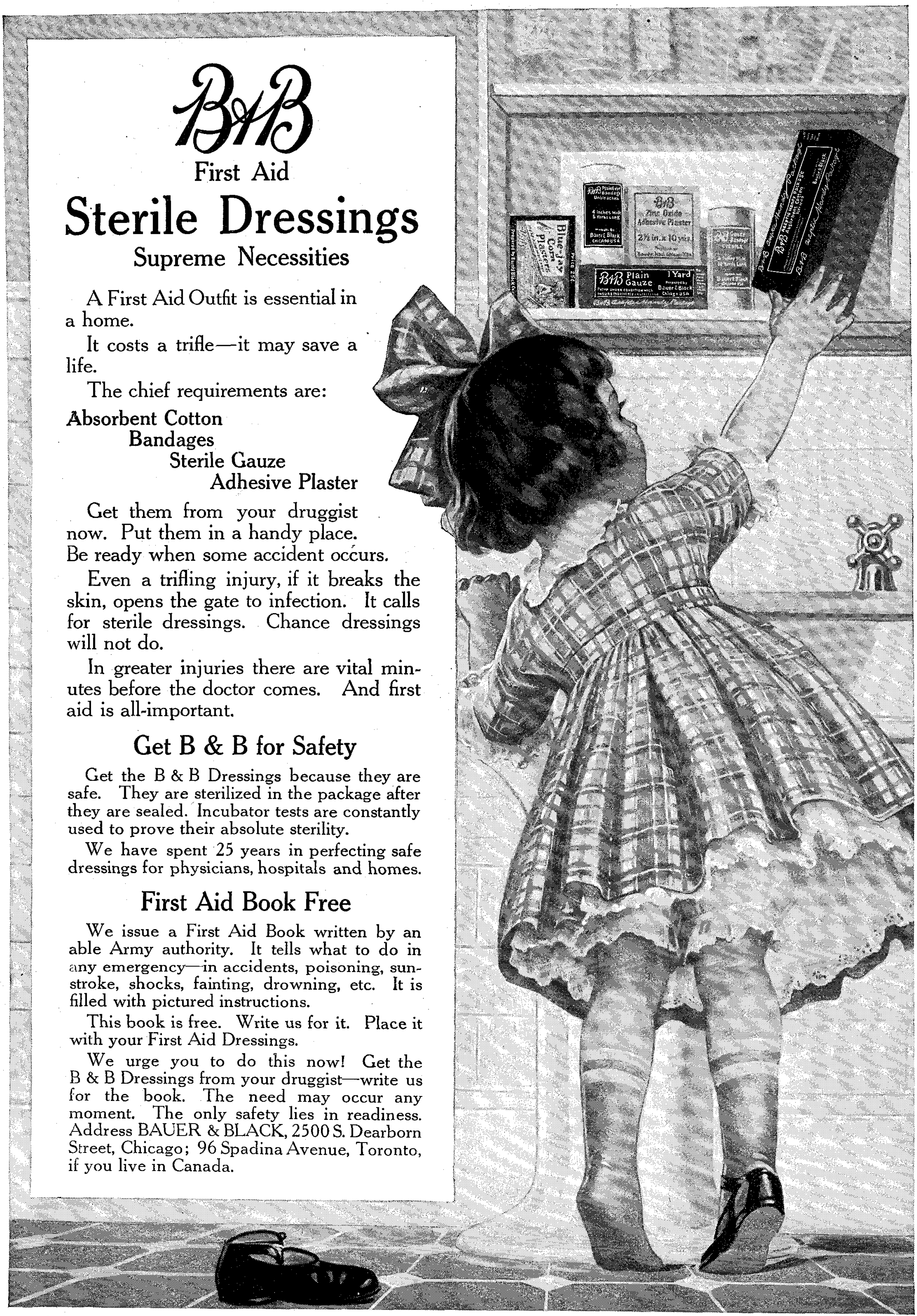
	Imports from Germany	*Exports to Germany*
1890..........................	$98,838,000	$85,563,000
1895..........................	81,014,000	92,053,000
1900..........................	97,375,000	187,348,000
1905..........................	118,268,000	194,220,000
1910..........................	168,805,000	249,555,000
1911..........................	163,243,000	287,496,000
1912..........................	171,380,000	306,959,000
1913..........................	188,963,000	331,684,000
1014..........................	189,919,000	344,794,000
1915..........................	91,373,000	28,863,000
1916..........................	13,944,000	289,000
1917..........................	1,525,000	2,199,000
1918..........................	64,000	....
1919*.........................	678,000	61,000

*Eleven months ending with May.

HOW WE HAVE BEEN EXPORTING SUGAR

The suspension in exports of refined sugar from the United States by order of the United States Sugar Equalization Board, for the purpose of correcting local deficiencies and preventing an upward movement of local prices, has led the National City Bank, of New York, to compile and publish a statement showing the exportations of refined sugar from this country during the last fifty years. What is most striking in the statement is the showing that the quantity of refined sugar exported by us in the five years since the beginning of the war was "more than double that of the half-century preceding the war." The quantity sent out of the country in the five years ending with June, 1919, was, in round terms, 5,000,000,000 pounds, against 2,000,000,000 pounds in the half-century preceding the war; and the value in the five-year war-period was $290,000,000, against $120,000,000 in the half-century prior to the war. The sudden demands for refined sugar which came with the beginning of the war, says this statement, was due to the fact that "most of the European countries which had formerly relied for their sugar upon the beet-fields of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, found their usual supplies cut off by the war and were compelled to look to the cane-sugar area of the world."

The cane-sugar area is chiefly Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Java, and India. Cuba and our own islands send their raw sugar to the United States to be refined; India consumes all of its sugar locally; and Java exports a large proportion of her product in the raw state to her neighbors in the Orient, especially India, Australia, and Japan, while the Latin-American countries, which produce about 1,000,000 tons annually, have little for exportation. This left Cuba and the islands belonging to the United States as "the chief available source for cane-sugar, and as all of these islands have been sending their raw product to the United States for refining, quite naturally the European countries requiring sugar turned to this country for supplies of the refined article." As a consequence of this condition, the amount of refined sugar exported from the United States in our fiscal year 1915, the first year of the war, was 550,000,000 pounds; in 1916 it was 1,630,000,000; in 1917, 1,250,000,000; in 1918, 575,000,000, and in 1919 approximately 1,000,000,000 pounds, which makes for the five-year war-period approximately 5,000,000,000 pounds of refined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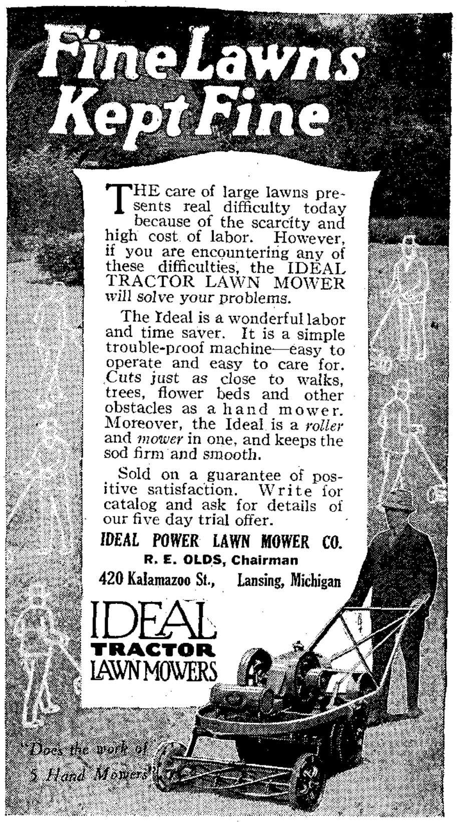
sugar exported. The statement says further, ending with a table of exports for the year 1870–1919:

"While export prices during the war-period were much higher than those in the period immediately preceding the war, they were materially less than those in the early part of the fifty-year period prior to the war. The average export price of the refined sugar sent out of the United States during the war ranged from 4.7 cents per pound in 1915 to about 7.1 cents in 1919, while the average export price in 1871 was 13.2 cents per pound; in 1875, 10.8 cents; in 1880, 9 cents; in 1890, 7 cents; in 1900, 4.5 cents; in 1905, 3.5 cents, and in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the war, 3.6 cents. While most of the exportation from the United States has gone to Europe, the other parts of the world are gradually turning to the United States as a new source of supply, and the exports of refined sugar in the fiscal year 1918 were to Argentina, 93,000,000 pounds; Uruguay, 21,000,000; Mexico, 18,000,000; Canada, 12,000,000; Africa, 4,500,000, and to Asia (chiefly Japan and India), nearly 1,000,000 pounds.

"This habit of the cane-sugar producers of America of sending their product to the United States to be refined grew out of the fact that the United States was the chief consumer of their product, while Europe, the other great sugar-consuming section of the world, was supplied from the beet-fields, especially those of Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary. The United States consumed at the beginning of the present century one-fourth of the sugar of the world, but with the great enlargement of world-production which followed the year 1900, the share of the world's crop consumed by us fell to about one-fifth, altho the quantity consumed by us steadily increased. World-production in 1900 was 19,000,000,000 pounds, in 1910, 33,000,000,000, and in 1914, 42,000,000,000, and as a consequence of this tremendous increase in production, the percentage of the world's crop consumed by us fell from 25.7 per cent. in 1910 to 20.9 per cent. in 1914, altho our consumption grew from 4,477,000,000 pounds in 1900 to 8,793,000,000 in 1914. Following is a table of exports of refined sugar from the United States in each year from 1870 to 1919:

Year	*Pounds*	*Value*	*Export Price per Lb., Cents*
1870........	4,415,000	$555,000	12.6
1871........	3,797,000	501,000	13.2
1872........	4,461,000	561,000	12.6
1873........	9,871,000	1,143,000	11.6
1874........	9,970,000	1,041,000	10.5
1875........	23,790,000	2,585,000	10.8
1876........	51,841,000	5,553,000	10.7
1877........	39,665,000	4,587,000	11.6
1878........	44,040,000	4,508,000	10.2
1879........	72,309,000	6,154,000	8.5
1880........	30,125,000	2,718,000	9.0
1881........	22,228,000	2,050,000	9.2
1882........	13,761,000	1,336,000	9.7
1883........	26,815,000	2,454,000	9.2
1884........	75,921,000	5,402,000	7.1
1885........	252,579,000	16,071,000	6.4
1886........	164,340,000	10,973,000	6.7
1887........	190,672,000	11,436,000	6.0
1888........	34,505,000	2,185,000	6.3
1889........	14,167,000	1,070,000	7.6
1890........	27,018,000	1,901,000	7.0
1891........	108,223,000	6,139,000	5.7
1892........	14,605,000	666,000	4.6
1893........	20,387,000	963,000	4.7
1894........	14,778,000	653,000	4.4
1895........	8,834,000	407,000	4.6
1896........	9,106,000	451,000	4.9
1897........	7,197,000	342,000	4.7
1898........	6,048,000	302,000	5.0
1899........	9,462,000	426,000	4.4
1900........	22,192,000	1,004,000	4.5
1901........	8,728,000	438,000	5.0
1902........	7,218,000	293,000	4.1
1903........	10,421,000	359,000	3.4
1904........	15,305,000	529,000	3.5
1905........	18,321,000	746,000	4.1
1906........	21,899,000	823,000	3.8
1907........	21,179,000	829,000	3.9
1908........	25,497,000	974,000	3.8
1909........	79,885,000	2,783,000	3.5
1910........	125,453,000	5,396,000	4.3
1911........	54,947,000	2,244,000	4.1
1912........	79,594,000	3,681,000	4.6
1913........	43,995,000	1,681,000	3.8
1914........	50,895,000	1,840,000	3.6
1915........	549,007,000	25,615,000	4.7
1916........	1,630,151,000	79,390,000	4.9
1917........	1,248,908,000	77,094,000	6.2
1918........	576,483,000	38,762,000	6.9
1919........	940,000,000*	67,000,000*	*7.1

*June exports estimated.



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"After five years of the most frightful destruction, peace has come upon the world, and it behooves every nation, and more particularly ours, which has always, from every point of view, stood in the van of civilization, to set the example of intensified purpose of reconstruction. Rightly, we consider the completion of the channel tunnel, which we began fifty years ago, one of the most important items in our national policy of reconstruction. It is essential in our eyes, from a political point of view, in order to link our destinies with those of France as closely in peace as in war, and to consolidate that alliance, which five years of brotherhood in arms has forged, and to cement it with that spirit of mutual good faith and confidence which will alone insure its permanency.

"It is essential in no less a degree from the point of view of political economy. We must ever keep in mind the fact that we have never been, and have no intention of becoming, a military empire; we are not even what some people believe us to be—a naval empire. True, we have held the supremacy of the seas for four centuries or more, but it is a supremacy which has never been aggressive; we have held it and wielded it for the protection of our commercial rights and those of others. We have never used our fleet but to protect our liberties and those of others to whom we granted and recognized the same rights of commerce and free trade as we claimed and asked for ourselves. Our empire has been essentially a commercial empire; its foundation-stones have been trade, commerce, and industry, and that is why it has grown into the biggest and strongest empire of which the world's history has kept the record. If we are to keep this record unblemished and unchallenged, we must by all legitimate, and therefore peaceful, means maintain our position in the world's trade, commerce, and industry. Who will gainsay that in the competition for the markets of the world the question of quick, safe, and cheap transportation is not a dominant factor? The speediest, the most reliable and, I venture to assert, the cheapest access to the markets of Continental Europe will be best assured by the construction of the channel tunnel, and that is why I advocate its construction on national grounds of political economy.

"If Parliament and public opinion agree with us on this point—and I venture to assert to-day that they do with as much confidence as of yore I asserted that they would agree—let the question be debated at once in Parliament and the matter be set at rest once and for all; for your expectations, gentlemen, are those of France, and as expectations grow with hope, the sooner any adverse decision is known, if it is to be adverse, the less bitter will be the disappointment. I verily believe that this general meeting is the proper time and place to make bold our claims to the avoidance of any further delay, and to assert our indisputable right to test the position. This company has spent hundreds of thousands of pounds in preliminary work, and in keeping the question of the tunnel constantly before the public eye. It has, therefore, vested rights in law and in equity which I feel certain that such an impartial and high-minded body as the

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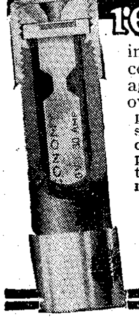

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British Parliament would be the last to ignore. The Channel Tunnel Company is prepared, at any time, to promote a bill in Parliament for the construction of the tunnel, fully realizing that it has to satisfy the House of Commons on the following points: (*a*) That not only will the construction not endanger the national safety, but will make security doubly secure; (*b*) that from a technical point of view there are no insuperable physical difficulties in the construction of the tunnel; (*c*) that the safety and comfort of the public using the tunnel will be assured; (*d*) that the tunnel scheme is a sound commercial enterprise; (*e*) that it will greatly stimulate the trade, industry, and commerce of this country; (*f*) that proper control of the private enterprise by the state is assured and that the state be given the opportunity of taking a financial interest in the same if it so desires. In conclusion, all I ask on behalf of my constituents before shouldering the heavy burden of work and the great expense entailed by the promotion of such a bill is some assurance that no *prima-facie* decision has been taken by the Government against the construction by private enterprise, that the bill is deposited with the approval of the Cabinet, and is thus assured the impartial consideration of Parliament."

WHAT THE TRACTION COMPANIES HAVE BEEN EARNING

That during the year 1917 street and interurban railways of the United States "transported more than 11,000,000,000 fare-paying passengers, representing an average of about 100 trips for every man, woman, and child in this country," has been discovered by *Bradstreet's* in a preliminary report recently issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, covering operations of such railways. The report relates to the calendar years 1917, 1912 and 1907, but it "gives many other interesting details." For instance, these, as *Bradstreet's* summarized them:

"Electric railway companies in 1917 operated 102,603 cars on 32,535 miles of line, comprising 44,812 miles of track; employed 294,826 persons, to whom were paid salaries and wages aggregating $257,240,362, and derived revenues amounting to $650,149,806 from their railway operations. These figures are for 947 operating and 364 lessor companies. The number of operating companies compares with 975 in 1912 and 945 in 1907. The line mileage represents an increase of 6.9 per cent. as compared with 1912 and 27.4 per cent. over 1907, the corresponding rates of increase in track mileage being 9.1 and 30.3, respectively. The total number of cars reported, comprising 79,914 passenger-cars and 22,689 freight and other non-passenger cars, shows an increase of 9.1 per cent. for the period 1912–17 and of 22.7 per cent. for the decade 1907–17. It is noteworthy that there was a marked increase in the number of electric locomotives in use, the total in 1917 being 357, against 277 in 1912 and only 117 in 1907.

"Pay-rolls increased much faster than did the number of employees. Between 1912 and 1917, for example, an increase of 4.4 per cent. in the total number of employees was accompanied by an increase of 28 per cent. in salaries and wages, while during the ten-year period, 1907–17, the corresponding rates of increase were 33.1 per cent. and 70.4 per cent.

"In addition to 11,304,660,462 revenue passengers, the electric railways carried 3,021,137,935 transfer and 181,116,176 free passengers, making a total of 14,506,914,573. This total represents an increase of 19.5 per cent. during the period 1912–17 and 52.2 per cent. for the decade 1907–17.

"The report shows that the income of the companies from all sources in 1917 aggregated $730,108,040, of which sum $650,149,806 represented revenues from railway operations, $59,675,286 was derived from

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auxiliary light and power business, and $20,282,948 was non-operating income. The revenues from railway operations increased by 21.3 per cent. during the period 1912–17 and by 62.2 per cent. between 1907 and 1917, but those from light and power business increased by 89.4 per cent. and 245.1 per cent. during the five-year and ten-year periods respectively.

"Operating expenses totaled $452,594,654—an increase of 36 per cent. over 1912 and 80.1 per cent. over 1907; and the deductions from income, comprising taxes, interest, and fixt charges, amounted to $221,062,456, an increase of 19.6 per cent. for the later five-year period and of 60.1 per cent. for the decade. The net income, therefore, was $56,450,930, a sum less by 17.2 per cent. than the net income of 1912, but greater by 39.9 per cent. than that of 1907. Of the 947 operating companies, 300 paid dividends aggregating $48,337,435, a decrease of 6.4 per cent. as compared with 1912.

"The increase in operating expenses, coupled with the decreases in net income and in dividends over the later five-year period covered, is significant of conditions which are compelling the serious attention of traction managers. How urgent the situation is felt to be was indicated in the course of a hearing before the Federal Electric Commission at Washington this week, when Mr. Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, representing the American Electrical Railway Association, predicted that many of the larger electric lines of street railways would be in bankruptcy before the commission completed its hearings. An investment banker of Chicago, Mr. H. L. Stuart, said that there was little or no market for street railway securities, while Mr. W. G. Bradlee, president of the Stone & Webster Management Association of Boston, said that approximately $1,000,000,000 was needed by the electric railways each year to meet demands and serve the public. According to Mr. Bradlee, there are only two ways to secure this money—either through municipal ownership or the establishment of some plan under which the private investor will feel that he can count on a reasonable return on the capital invested."

SOUTH AMERICA'S GROWING BUSINESS

Basing its statement on bank-deposits in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Peru, it is asserted by *The Wall Street Journal* from statistics collected by Ernest H. Wands, a New York banker, that South America has "shared equally with the United States in material benefits derived from the war." Banking statistics for South America, it seems, have never been systematically compiled as they are in the United States, and it was in an effort to fill this gap in information that led Mr. Wands to write to various financial and governmental authorities in Latin-American countries asking for figures as to bank-deposits in 1914, before the outbreak of the war, and for those covering the year 1918. The replies received show that "in the five leading commercial countries of South America—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Peru—bank-deposits increased in the period under consideration in even greater ratio than in the United States." In terms of United States currency, the comparison is as follows:

	1918	*1914*
Argentina	$1,207,744,870	$609,924,900
Bolivia	12,885,551	7,563,735
Brazil	371,679,516	236,000,304
Chile	177,620,519	97,119,841
Peru	39,820,437	35,717,472
Total	$1,809,750,893	$986,326,252
United States	$32,588,200,000	$18,624,633,050

The writer in *The Wall Street Journal* believes the increase in South-American deposits "can not be attributed to any disproportionate inflation in credit or money, for the reason that the reduction to United States currency has been made at the approximate mint par of each national currency, and not at exchange-rates." In fact, the showing "would not be materially affected if current exchange-rates had been used, as they are all fairly close to the mint par." The rates used for the table were 43 cents for Argentine pesos, 39 cents for bolivianos, $324 for contos paper (1,000 milreis), 19 cents for Chilean paper pesos, 36½ cents for Chilean gold pesos, and $4.8665 for Peruvian pounds. Exchange-rates on June 30, 1919, were: Argentine pesos, 43 cents per peso; bolivianos, 2.71 per $1; milreis, 3.60 per $1; Chilean paper pesos, 4.82 per $1; Peruvian libra, or pounds, $5.0275 per libra. The actual figures of bank-deposits as they were reported in national currency were:

ARGENTINA
(Buenos Aires only)

October 31, 1918	2,808,709,000	Argentine paper pesos
June 30, 1914	1,418,430,000	" " "
Increase	1,390,279,000	" " "

BOLIVIA

June 30, 1918	33,038,594	Bolivianos paper
June 30, 1914	19,394,193	" "
Increase	13,644,401	" "

BRAZIL

April 30, 1918	1,147,159	Contos paper
January 1, 1914	728,396	" "
Increase	418,763	" "

CHILE

December 31, 1918	576,496,721	Chilean paper pesos
June 30, 1914	405,305,905	" " "
Increase	171,190,816	" " "
December 31, 1918	186,537,376	" gold "
June 30, 1914	55,100,600	" " "
Increase	131,436,776	" " "

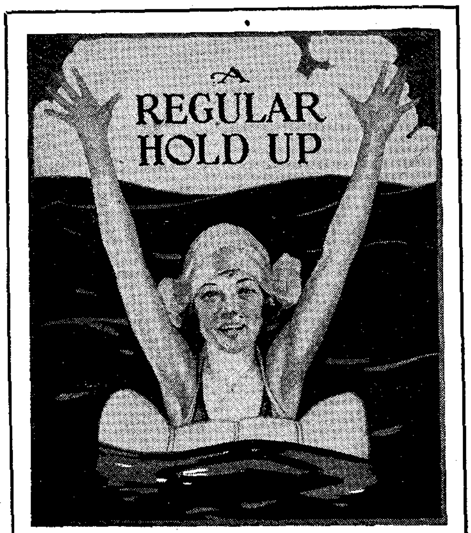
PERU

August 31, 1918	8,182,562	Peruvian pounds
March 31, 1914	7,339,459	" "
Increase	843,103	" "

The Journal assumed that savings deposits and government funds were included in the South-American figures, just as similar deposits have been included in the United States figures. How far profits belonging to European investors have been left in South-American banks during the period of the war, in comparison with prewar practise, it was found impossible to estimate, "but the status of exchange would seem to indicate that in Peru, and possibly in Chile, withdrawals of profits have not been as heavy as in Brazil and Bolivia, while in Argentina development of home industries may have served to keep exchange steady."

THE LEATHER EUROPE NEEDS FROM US

Most European countries have been in this market for leather supplies since the war ended, and since the peace terms were signed by Germany, that country has come into our market for them. The inquiries from Europe are declared to range from 500,000 to 1,000,000 feet. Chaotic conditions in Russia have precluded the purchase of hides and skins there by Germany. The leather trade is declared by *The Wall Street Journal* to believe that many of the large inquiries received from European countries have been influenced by a hope of future German buying, and in many instances originated in German sources. Numerous inquiries have come from Russia, with a strong demand from neutrals, especially the Scandinavian countries. Owing to existing conditions, however, no orders can be accepted from Russia. The resumption of commercial relations with the Central Powers "is expected to soon bring about a large demand direct from German sources."



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Of Germany's demand for leather from this country before the war, the writer says:

"Prior to the war, Germany ranked second to the United States in the leather trade. With her extensive steamship service, which reached every port in the world, Germany had a wide distribution of many raw materials, including hides and skins. In 1913 exports of hides and skins aggregated 149,465,000 pounds, of which 25 per cent. went to Russia, 16 per cent. to Austria-Hungary, and 14 per cent. to Belgium. Total exports of leather in the same year aggregated $57,598,000, of which $27,255,000 consisted of upper leather. This compares with total imports of leather amounting to $20,308,000.

"The value of leather produced in Germany in 1913 is estimated at about $195,000,000. Taken in conjunction with figures given above, this would make value of leather used for home consumption of approximately $157,800,000. Total production of hides and skins in 1913 is estimated at 337,959,000 pounds, and total consumption at 742,827,000 pounds, so that Germany before the war was obliged to go to outside markets for approximately 404,000,000 pounds a year.

"Germany prior to the war secured the greater volume of her requirements of hides and skins from Russia, Austria-Hungary, and South-American countries, principally the Argentine Republic. Because of the chaotic conditions in Russia it will probably be some time before trade relations are resumed, so that cattle hides and calfskins formerly purchased in that country will have to be sought elsewhere, presumably in America.

"Germany was never much more than able to supply enough shoes for home demand. In 1913 imports of boots and shoes approximated $2,500,000, while exports totaled $7,000,000. With almost the entire civilian population to-day wearing shoes made of wood and fibrous substances, large stocks of leather will be required for manufacture of boots and shoes.

"The leather trade in Germany will be further handicapped by lack of tanning materials. Quebracho, which the tanning industry used in large quantities, was imported from Argentina, where practically 80 per cent. of production was controlled by the Forestral Land, Timber, and Railway Company. Prior to the war this company was in the hands of Germans, but soon after the war was declared it was acquired by British subjects."

TOWNS ON THE BARGAIN-COUNTER

What is called a condition in which, among other things, "complete towns have been thrown on the bargain-counter is described in a recent letter to the New York *Journal of Commerce* from Wilmington, Del. It appears that "five complete towns, great factories, railroads, amusement-houses, powder-plants, theaters and hotels, automobiles and tugboats, railroad engines and city halls," are to be sold by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. during the next three years, the ending of the war having made it necessary for the company to dispose of plants which were built for the purpose of supplying the Allied armies with ammunition. One of the towns is Carney's Point, N. J., a war-time "boom" town with a housing capacity of 10,000 and great powder-plants, which were the occasion for the upbuilding of the village and at one time employed as many as 25,000 people. It covers approximately 3,300 acres of ground and consists of 1,000 buildings of all kinds. At the present time only 4,000 people are employed there, chiefly in the manufacturing of dyes.

Another town is Hopewell, Va., which has a listed population of 20,000 people. At the close of the war the powder-plant, at Hopewell, says this letter, was employing 25,000 people. It has two hotels with accommodations for 350 persons; 604 single houses, 126 two-apartment, and 167 six-apartment houses. In addition to these are amusement-houses, moving-picture theaters, bowling-alleys, billiard-rooms, Y. M. C. A. houses, restaurants, and lunch-counters. Haskell, N. J., is also to go under the hammer, with a housing capacity of 450 families, dormitories for 250 men, and club accommodations for 800 bachelors. Wherever possible, it is the intention of the company "to sell machinery and plants to some new industry in order that the towns in the neighborhood of the powder-plants may not lose the prosperity they enjoyed during war-time."

Appearances Were Bad.—A well-known surgeon was performing an operation on a patient when a fire started at a warehouse across the road, illuminating the whole operating-theater. Having finished, the surgeon turned to the nurse and said dryly:

"I say, nurse, I notice the patient is coming to. I think you had better draw the blinds. I don't want him to think the operation hasn't been a success!"—*London Tit-Bits.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. I.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *patriotism?*"

The word *patriotism* is pronounced correctly *pe'tri-ot-izm—e* as in *prey, i* as in *habit, o* as in *senator, i* as in *hit;* or *pat'ri-ot-izm—a* as in *fat, i* as in *habit, o* as in *senator, i* as in *hit.*

"E. H. R.," Asheville, N. C.—"Please answer the following: (1) What is the origin and meaning of the word *loor?* It is used in a Norse epic in this way: 'Loud I signaled, and heard the *loor* of the horns that answered.' (2) How is *Æsir* pronounced? (3) Is it correct to say, 'On September second the field was sowed *in* corn,' or 'sowed *to* corn'; 'I'm *stopping* at the hotel,' or '*staying* at the hotel'? (4) When, where, and how did the idea of witchcraft and witches originate?"

(1) The *loor* is a prehistoric trumpet of curved form and usually of great length used by the old Scandinavians. They are occasionally unearthed in Denmark, etc. The modern Danish word is *lur,* pronounced *lur—u* as in *rule.* (2) The Scandinavian diphthong "æ" is pronounced like the ordinary English "a." *Æsir* is correctly pronounced *e'sir* or *ey'sir—e* as in *me; ey* as in *they.* (3) "With corn" and "staying at" are correct. (4) The idea of witchcraft is world-old and appeared among primitive peoples. In Europe woman was considered the almost exclusive possessor of magical powers, but in India and Africa witchcraft had been known for years For its history see any good encyclopedia.

"R. S. B.," Seattle, Wash.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *mobilize?*"

The word *mobilize* is correctly pronounced *mo'bil-aiz—o* as in *go, i* as in *habil, ai* as in *aisle.*

"T. B. S.,' Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly tell me the plural of *Deputy Marshal.*"

As the word *deputy* in the phrase *deputy marshal* is used as an attribute, the plural form of *deputy marshal* is *deputy marshals,* and not *deputies marshal.*

"W. I. B.," Parkersburg, W. Va.—"Can the word *loan* be correctly used as a verb, as, for instance, 'I will *loan* you my book,' that is, can I use it as synonymous with *lend?*"

You do not *loan* but *lend* your friend a book, but the practise of using *loan* as a verb is prevalent in the United States, and tho stigmatized as a colloquialism has survived condemnation.

"F. K.," Lawndale, Pa.—"Please inform me if the abbreviation 'aren't I ?' is ever correct."

Aren't is used for *are not* when the subject follows; as, "*Aren't* you?" "*Aren't* they?" The best conversational usage contracts the verb when the subject precedes: "We're not," "You're not," etc. Similarly we say "I'm not," "I'll not." But never "Aren't I?" The verb must always agree with its subject; and as one should never say "I are," one should likewise never say

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"*Aren't I?*" Yet there are people who do so, and the usage may perhaps become so firmly established as to become idiomatic. There is, however, *an't,* idiomatic since 1706 for "are not," and colloquial since 1737 for "am not."

"E. F.," Washington, D. C.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *horizon?*"

The word *horizon* is correctly pronounced *ho-rai'zan—o* as in *obey, ai* as in *aisle, a* as in *final.*

"I. McM.," El Paso, Texas.—"What is 'The Arkansas Traveler'—air, song, story, or what? What is its origin?"

According to the "New International Encyclopedia," the "Arkansas Traveler" is "A comic dialog or rustic drama, with musical accompaniment, in which the two parts represented are an Arkansas squatter (a fiddler) and the Arkansas traveler. It was a great favorite in the taverns and hotels of the West and Middle West when there were but few railroads. The person who took the part of the squatter was usually seated on a broken-backed chair or a box on the table in the center of the room, where he attempted to play on a violin the first part of the tune, 'The Arkansas Traveler,' which he was supposed to have heard at a theater in New Orleans. During the attempt, which was unsuccessful, he was subjected to a running fire of teasing questions by a person who approached him, and who proved to be the Traveler himself. The latter, after more dialog, took the violin and played the second part, but refused to play the first."

"M. L.," Fairfield, Tex.—"In speaking of time, which is correct—'Twenty minutes to five,' or 'Twenty minutes *of* five'?"

Both forms are in use. "Twenty minutes *to* five" is the only form heard in England, but in the United States general usage has sanctioned the idiomatic phrase "*of* five." In the first *to* stands for "until" denoting time not reached; in the second *of* stands for "relation to some definite point as regards nearness," as in "it lacks five minutes *of* five."

"B. C. F.," Snow Hill, Md.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the word *authoritative.*"

The word *authoritative* is pronounced *o-thor'i-te'tiv—o's* as in *nor, th* as in *thin, i* as in *habit, e* as in *prey, i* as in *habit;* or *o-thor'i-ta-tiv—o's* as in *nor, th* as in *thin, i* as in *habit, a* as in *final, i* as in *habit.*

"D. W. S.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Can you give me the name of the author and the title of the poem written some years ago which is a sort of humorous eulogy upon the 'cook,' the first line of which is something like this: 'We may do without music, literature, and art' and various other things, but we can't do without the services of a good cook?"

The lines were written by "Owen Meredith," Edward Lytton, Earl of Lytton, and run:

We may live without poetry, music, and art;
We may live without conscience and live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilized man can not live without cooks.

He may live without books,—what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope,—what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love,—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?
Lucile, pt. i, canto 2

"F. I. L.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Is there any authority for the use of lower-case letter in the words *government, army,* and *navy,* for example, in the body of a letter when referring to the United States Government, United States Army, and United States Navy? Or, for the word *state* when referring to a particular city, and *board* when referring to a definite Board of Directors? Would the use of the small letter be admissible?"

When referring to our own *Government, Army, Navy, State,* or *City,* use capital initial letters; when writing of others, use small initial letters. This practise is common except in official publications, where the use of capitals is commonly avoided, as it is also in the Bible when referring to the *Deity, God,* and the *Lord.*

"J. W. J.," Dayton, O.—"Please give the origin of the phrase, 'A fool and his money is soon parted.'"

"A fool and his money are soon parted" is an old English proverb. Thomas Tusser, who flourished about 1550, in his "Good Husbandly Lessons," made use of the phrase, "A fool and his money be soon at debate." Of its origin we know nothing.

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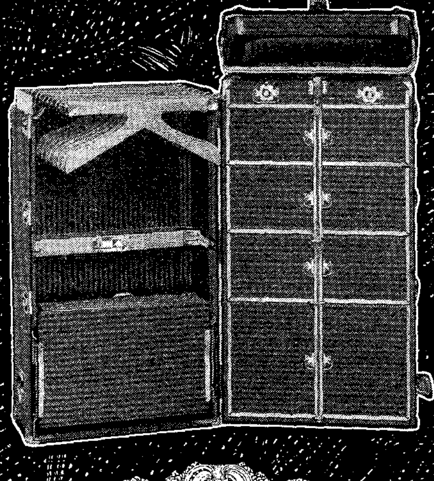

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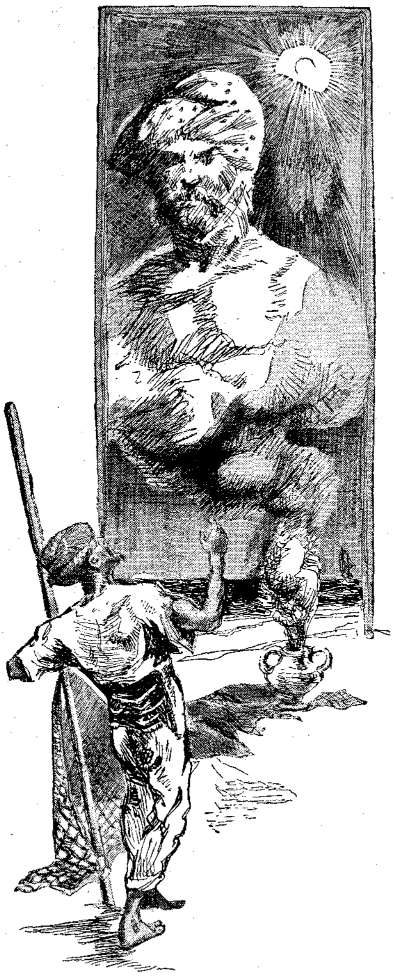

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YOU remember the story of the poor fisherman who cast his net and brought up a copper vase bearing the Seal of Solomon. And how when he broke the seal, a vast cloud of smoke poured from the vase and turned into a genie who threatened to destroy him. How the fisherman cunningly contrived to lure the genie once again within the vase and, having done so, made him work his will.

The ancient fable finds its counterpart in modern facts, with Chemistry as the fisherman. The clouds of smelter fumes which spread destruction, the acid mists from chemical plants, the dust blown from cement works, have by the chemist's skill lost their power for harm. An electrical discharge of high voltage condenses and collects the escaping values and the nuisance now earns dividends.

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